FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

UNDER EXCITEMENT.

"To err is human" has been true ever since the first act of disobedience. We find it true to-day, and to-morrow he who will say, "to err is human," will utter what man will be forced to acknowledge in the five hundredth century to be still a truism. All this, it may be said, amounts to just that black is not white, or that there is a difference in men's perceptions of right and wrong. So say we, but is it not all true? Man is an excitable creature, is liable to get angry, and while in this condition, to say things and do things that a sober judgment will not endorse, but strongly condemn. When man runs a muck against reason he errs, but "to err is human." This sort of thing has been going on always and will go on always so long as it may. Mr. Brooks, conceiving that a branch of his genealogical tree had suffered a slight, as also the great "Palmetto" itself, by certain words spoken in the Senate Chamber, appoints himself a double avenger and determines that an application of gutta percha to the head of the offender is the only reparation that will satisfy his chivalric State, and calm the perturbed manes of his ancestors. If we had simply said that a member of the House of Representatives, laboring under the impression that his name and the fame of his State had been injured by certain expressions in the speech of a Senator, took the earliest possible occasion to beat that Senator over the head with a stick, we should have fairly stated the case, and a case not unlike many others that are on record, and that are yet to be put on record, if to assault with a gutta percha cane or any other sort of cane is "to err." Now is it reasonable to expect or require that because a member of Congress has wrongfully and, we admit, most disgracefully assaulted another, the "state of the world should be undone," the Union dissolved, or some other terrible catastrophe transpire? Or is it reasonable and proper that an effort should be made to prove that the whole North has been assailed and insulted by Mr. Brooks's indefensible misdeed, or that the whole South is to be held responsible and punished for an action which was committed without her knowledge or consent, and against which, even in the heat of a sectional conflict, there has come up from her a strong, though not unanimous remonstrance? Mr. Brooks does not deserve exculpation, nor are we attempting it, but there is both justice and reason in protesting against the attempt to make an individual outrage a cause of sectional excitement and quarrel.

But Massachusetts is no sooner informed that the head of her Senator has been broken by somebody, than she resolves that the blow has knocked out the brains of the commonwealth, the only evidence for which alarming supposition is really furnished by her own subsequent conduct. We behold a commotion in the State almost equal to that produced in her colonial days by the battle of Lexington. One would have supposed that the head of Mr. Sumner had been punched by a special joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress, and that the resolutions providing for the expulsion of Massachusetts from the Union had been unanimously adopted by Congress and approved by the President. Massachusetts has suffered no such indignity. The assault committed upon her Senator, bad as it was, was neither the act of the Government nor a sister State, but simply of Mr. Brooks. What occasion then is there for all the hubbub that is being excited throughout the State, and the antagonistic preparations in which she is engaged? If she conceives that a great wrong has been perpetrated upon her representative rights, she must not forget that within her own borders a still greater outrage has been lately committed. We find that very affair referred to in a recent number of the Boston Courier by some conservative writing from Bradford, Vermont, who says.

"Had Virginia no occasion to feel a thrill of resentment when she saw a United States officer, humble though he was, shot down by a Massachusetts' mob while at his post of duty in the execution of the laws of the land? Can a Southern State be expected to stand and see her property wrested from her by an open and direct act of hostility to the laws and authority of the general government—by a palpable act of treason—without having her heart fired with feelings very likely to burst forth in similar violence on the slightest provocation? Was not poor Bachelder murdered at his post of duty? And is not the office of the one that executes the law, as sacred as of him that makes it? If the former may be butchered in the discharge of his duty, shall the latter have more immunity? When Virginia expressed indignation at the killing of Bachelder, did Massachusetts punish the perpetrators of that cowardly and murderous deed? Did her Free Soil press, her Republican orators, and the bulk of her clergymen, dwell in their exercises, on the enormity of that act of treason and murder? Perhaps not. That was Virginia's mortification. If the situation of parties is now reversed, let the past be pondered with the present."

There is also a well-timed rebuke against this tendency to undue excitement and wholesome admonition in the following extract from the letter of Robert C. Winthrop to the Boston Kansas meeting:

"I must be perfectly frank in saying, however, that I have no great hope that violent speeches, angry resolutions, or inflammatory appeals, will do anything toward accomplishing such a result. It is no time, in my humble judgment, for indulging in sweeping denunciations, indiscriminate and insulting reproaches or clamorous challenges and defiance towards other sections of the Union.

On the contrary, beyond almost all other periods in our history, since we had a history as a united nation, unless we are willing to see that history brought to a bloody close and the volume shut forever—*it is a time* for the calmest, wisest, most collected and best considered words of which any man is capable. But unfortunately, though by no means unnaturally, after the agitating events which have so recently occurred, and which are still in progress, we are hardly in a condition either to utter anything or to listen to anything which is not angry, violent and vindictive. I am not sorry, under these circumstances, that it has not been in my power to speak at all in relation to them. There may be a time for juster views and wiser utterances; while as to any taunts to which silence may have subjected me, they pass by me like the idle wind of which they are composed.

I am by no means disposed to reopen the issues of other years. But I cannot help thinking that if the gallant veteran, who ought at this moment to have been at the head of the nation, and who is still at the head of its army—whose presence has almost as often been the pledge of peace in scenes of strife, as it has been of victory on the field of battle—could be sent at once to Kansas, with full powers to command and enforce a cessation of lawless violence and conflict, and to put down the reign of terror in that region, the dangers which now threaten the peace of the whole country might still be averted. But if nothing is to be attempted but to send more men and money, and more munitions of war into that territory, in a heated and furious competition between the North and the South, you and I, my dear sir, may not live to see the termination of a struggle from which nothing but disaster and downfall to Republican Liberty and to Human Liberty can result."

TWO POINTS GAINED.

As the Whig party has been greatly laughed at throughout the country, because it would not acknowledge itself dead and buried, and as we have borne, without any difficulty, it is true, our share of this ridicule, we feel that we have some right to congratulate ourselves on the homage which two national conventions have already paid to what they are pleased to call the dead lion. For this homage is not expended in such graceful eulogies as Mr. Ward's, when he took his seat as president of the Democratic Convention, but it appears also, very distinctly, in the important nominations made by both conventions.

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore and that of Mr. Buchanan, are both due to the desire of obtaining the strength of the Whig party, in the approaching election. Mr. Fillmore's nomination, indeed, can be ascribed to nothing else. There has, as yet been no satisfactory evidence published that he is member, in full standing, of the American organization. Mr. Buchanan has but just returned from the honorable exile to which his party despatched him, three years since. He is nominated simply because he has not been mixed up with the Kansas and Nebraska outrages, and because he has not been a ready tool of the President's folly, in the English questions. Free from suspicion on these points, and known as a man of sense and ability, he will, it is hoped by the Democratic party, secure that large vote which will be given, at least in the Northern States, to the most prudent, conservative and intelligent man in the field. Two great points have thus been gained to this country, even at the moment of its greatest danger. Two great parties have nominated for President, statesmen, either of whom presents more decided qualifications for the discharge of his duties, than any President, who has been elected by the people, in the last twenty-eight years. These two nominations have been made in homage to a great party, which it is the fashion to call dead, in homage to a great principle which is deeply seated in the hearts of the American people.

Boston Daily Adv.

The Re-Organization of the Whig Party.—If there is yet sufficient vitality in the Whig party to make itself felt and respected, in the approaching Presidential campaign, now is the time to show it. Every true Whig who still stands aloof from the existing political organizations has a duty to perform which we trust he will not be backward in fulfilling. His country demands his services. The old leaders are gone to that bourne from which no traveller returns, but the principles they espoused, and the wise conservatism they inculcated, have the same value at this day as they had when Clay charmed a listening Senate by his glorious eloquence, and Webster illuminated the Constitution with the light of his wondrous intellect. We have fallen upon evil days, and it will require the exercise of a sterling patriotism to avert the disasters by which we are threatened.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Sound Advice.—We would advise the Whigs to wait and look at the programme of the Presidential contest after it is fully developed before making any rash promises or declarations or committing themselves to any political organization whatever. There now remain more than four months before the election will be holden, and it will be well to consult with one another and balance opinions, so that they may know how their friends who stand by the name and organization will vote and act, and then adopt the course which they may consider to be the most judicious under the circumstances.—*Boston Courier.*

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.—The Whig State Central Committee is to meet in a few days for the purpose of providing for the representation of New York in the National Whig Convention at Louisville.

PROPHECY.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce closes a letter thus:

"The political aspect of the times has reminded me of an old prophecy, which appeared in a magazine towards the close of the last century,—in relation to the "*good old thirteen*," then just united under a Constitution. Of course it was, as it indicates, from a source hostile to the "*Spirit of* 76."

"When figures (1) and (3) are changed from (3) to (1),
The wicked rebels will their race have run:
For at that number, it is doomed by Fate,
They'll split in twain, and separate."

It was a prophetic vision that could see in those dark days, that the *Thirteen* States would become *Thirty-one*. The seer who saw so much, may have seen more."

THE FIRST FIGHT IN CONGRESS.—In his late speech in reply to Sumner, Judge Butler gave an account of the first trial at fisticuffs in Congress:—

"The New England papers, said Mr. Butler, call this a specimen of Southern violence and Southern ruffianism; but the first Congressional fight since the foundation of this Government took place between two New England men—Matthew Lyon and Roger Griswold. That did not take place outside the House, but they fought with hickory sticks, spit-boxes and tongs all over the House of Representatives, [laughter,] when it was in session too; but the House did not turn them out. They said let them both go; they are disgraced already. [Laughter."]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1856.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.—A day or two ago we received a business letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, in which he says,—

"I am pleased to find that you take a sensible view of Mr. Brooks's assault on Mr. Sumner—that *terrible blunder*. I have no patience with Mr. Sumner for having spoken such nonsense, but less with Mr. Brooks for beating him for it. It has lost us a great deal, and justly too. But "the sober second thought" will come, both at the North and South."

On the same day a friend read us the following extract from a letter which he had just received from New Hampshire:—

"In politics, I am an old school democrat. I approved of the Kansas Nebraska act because I believed the Missouri Compromise an infringement upon the equality of States as contemplated by the Constitution. I very much depreeate the agitation of the slavery question, not that I believe, with Mr. Calhoun, that slavery as it exists in the Southern States is morally right, but, first, because I do not see how the condition of the blacks can be improved by any of the means used by the abolitionists; and secondly, if we would preserve the Union we must perform sacredly all our duties, and till all our obligations under the Federal compact.

"I fear this dreadful agitation. It savors of disunion. I have battled with all my strength within the limits of my little influence to stay this agitation and convince the people that they are running away from the old *land-marks* of our fathers—that all our pride and prosperity as a nation depended upon the perpetuity of this sacred Union.

"The excitement consequent upon Brooks whipping Sumner is very great. It has waked up a spirit of disunion which I never before witnessed. Sumner's speech was a great outrage, he deserved a severe rebuke, but I do not approve of the kind administered by Mr. Brooks, but the consequence I regret the most. It has done more for the cause of abolitionism than a dozen men can undo."

The above letters, from the two extremes of the Union, manifest good sense and patriotism, in the midst of abounding error in both sections.

BLOWING ONE'S OWN HORN.—A correspondence is published which recently took place between Chief-Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, and Judge McLean of the U. S. Supreme Court, which is a palpable bid by the latter for the Black Republican nomination for the Presidency.

Judge Hornblower, after saying a good deal about himself, decidedly complimentary, of course, plasters Judge McLean as follows:—

"We need, my dear sir, for this difficult crisis, at the head of public affairs a wise, patriotic, well-balanced, experienced, firm, and self-reliant statesman, whose known qualifications and character may inspire universal respect and confidence with all right-minded men. With such a pilot I shall feel safe, and I am glad to see the public mind turning towards you," &c. &c. &c.

Judge McLean, in reply, informs his dear Hornblower, that his "eloquent and patriotic letter" came to hand; that his father was born in Ireland, and served as a patriot in the Revolution; that he himself was born in New Jersey, and moved to Ohio, (facts about which the public don't care a button, but which are important in the eyes of a garrulous old man of 72.) He then proceeds to denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to advocate the immediate admission of Kansas as a State, under its bogus constitution. He does not in the least object to the "public mind turning towards himself" for the Presidency.

It is melancholy to see any old man of upwards of 70, thus fishing for the Presidency; but most melancholy, nay absolutely disgusting, to see a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States soiling the Judicial ermine by intrigueing for the nomination for the Presidency from such a contemptible set of fanatics as the Northern abolitionists. He must be in his dotage.

A NEW MODE OF ADVERTISING.—We have before us three or four recent applications to pay us for inserting in our editorial columns, or among the selected reading matter, matters which have no claim to publication any where but among the advertisements. The frequency with which we receive such propositions, the fact that they come invariably from the North, and that they are generally nothing more than ingeniously gotten up puffs of patent medicines, or such like things; and the further fact that we see them so inserted in many of our exchange papers, induces us to call the attention of both Editors and advertisers to the injustice thus done to the character of the press, as well as to the equal claims of other home advertisers, who neither ask nor receive such favors. The dignity and respectability of the press is lowered by such *apparent* editorials or selections; and the editor may have many evils to answer for if he thereby, as is likely, misleads some of his readers to purchase that of which *he* knows nothing, but which his readers buy and take on the strength of their confidence in *him*. The system is wrong every way—wrong in the editor and a wrong to his other advertisers. It is profitable, we admit. But profit is not the only thing an editor should consider. For ourselves, we invariably refuse, at any price, thus to degrade our paper, to burthen our consciences, and to wrong our readers and home advertisers. Let Northern men receive no more favor from Southern Editors than is granted to Southern men.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

MR. FILLMORE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—There is some dissatisfaction, though apparently not very serious, among the old line Whigs, at Mr. Fillmore's endorsement of the principles and purposes of the party which nominated him. To counterbalance that, Whigs should look back to the *acts* of Mr. Fillmore when President. And if these, in their whole length and breadth, commanded the approbation, not only of the Whigs but of thousands of those who had been politically opposed to him and them, they should not be too scrupulous in criticising the letter of acceptance.

The following is the strongest expression we have seen of this feeling. It is from the N. Y. Commercial:—

"It will be seen that Mr. Fillmore most unequivocally accepts the Know Nothing or American platform and proclaims his adhesion to that party and to that party alone. He "takes occasion to re-affirm his full confidence in the patriotic purposes of that organization," regards its existence as a public necessity, and believes it "of all political agencies now existing, to be alone possessed of power to silence agitation and restore harmony by its own example of moderation and forbearance." Its leading principles he adopts as his guide. This is strong language, and not very palatable to Mr. Fillmore's Whig friends. We had almost said more than this. He seems to us to be discourteous to the many Whigs and Whig presses, which forgetting that Mr. Fillmore had joined another party, have expressed their readiness to support him for the Presidency, his defection from their ranks notwithstanding. We are surprised and grieved that Mr. Fillmore, who owes so much to the Whig party, and whose success in the present campaign depends upon the adhesion to him of the old line Whigs throughout the Union, should thus not only entirely disassociate himself from his early and steadfast friends, but should utterly ignore the very existence of the Whig party and deny to it any power to aid in silencing agitation and restoring harmony.

"In fact, Mr. Fillmore, in this letter, entirely and with deliberation, disassociates himself from the Whig party, solicits no aid from it, forbears all recognition of it, and throws himself unreservedly upon his new associates as all sufficient for his support. He *knows nothing*, and will *know nothing*, of any other party. We repeat, that we are pained at the tone of this letter, written as it plainly is, after mature deliberation. We are pained for the sake of the cause, and of the blighting effect which such a letter must have upon Mr. Fillmore's prospects; for we have spoken sincerely when we have advocated his personal fitness for the Presidency. But Mr. Fillmore has virtually declined support as a Whig, and we certainly are not disposed to force it upon him. We refer the matter now to the Whigs of the Union, who, we trust, will promptly meet in national convention, and decide what Whigs shall do under the circumstances. Until then we shall be guided by our own judgment and preserve strict neutrality."

This is so unlike the usual good sense of the Commercial, that we are led to apprehend more than meets the eye in it. The idea that a good Whig, or a patriotic citizen of any party, is not called upon to vote for the man who is, in his opinion, best qualified of all men for the Presidency, simply because that man has not "solicited" his vote, is too ridiculous for serious consideration. We fear that the Commercial has allowed its generally well-balanced mind to be upset by the Sumner and Brooks affair.

Some allowances should be made for Mr. Fillmore. When he joined the Know Nothing party, (*if* he ever actually did join it,) there was a too prevalent idea among Whigs as well as others, that the result of the last Presidential election was a virtual disbandment of the Whig party. Many Whigs, therefore, without due consideration, as we think, and without that true courage which should bear up parties not less than individuals under defeat and disaster, looked around for some feasible means of continuing the struggle against their old antagonists the Locofocos, and were thus led into the Know Nothing organization, which promised to break up old party ties, and sweep all before it. We have no doubt that thousands of Whigs who thus hastily acted, have lived to regret that they did not stand by and calmly await the revival of their favorite party.

As to Mr. Fillmore's non-allusion to the Whig party, it should be remembered, that most of the movements to revive it have occurred since the date of any advices that Mr. Fillmore could have received when he wrote his letter of acceptance.

There is nothing in Mr. Fillmore's letter at all at variance with his Philadelphia letter on Americanism, published soon after his nomination. And we see nothing in it to induce a change of the position which we have occupied since that nomination. A full Whig ticket would only add to the present confusion of parties, without a chance of success, and we must make our choice between the candidates for *the Presidency* already in the field. If the contest is to be between the Black Republican candidate and Mr. Buchanan, there is no question as to the duty of not only the Whigs, but of patriots of all parties. If between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, we, in common with the Whigs generally, have a very decided preference for Mr. Fillmore.

The actual contesting parties will be known before the meeting of the Whig National Convention. In the meantime we trust that our friends disposed to support either of the candidates now in the field will abstain from connecting themselves with either party. Let us stand together, act unitedly, and thus secure for our principles consideration and influence. To whatever party it may be our duty to add our strength, let us do so, not singly, as deserters, but in a body, "as an ally, marching into the field under its own banner, and its own leaders, in solid and imposing column, commanding respect, and free to resume its old ground after the battle is over."

The Whig State Committee of Maine has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Bangor, on Tuesday, the first of July.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Clayton said it would be remembered that he had carefully abstained during the present session from uttering one word calculated to add to excitement growing out of the present distressing occurrences in Kansas.

He had endeavored to conciliate all parties in order that he might, on some suitable occasion, present a measure of harmony, justice and peace. He now rose for the purpose of making the proposition in the sincerity of an honest heart, desiring to propitiate no particular party nor section. He would not present his bill as a partizan of any candidate for the Presidency, but like the sailor desired to "go in a gang by himself." He was the representative of a little State which occupies middle ground between the Northern and Southern portions of the confederacy.

The northern county of that State, with 50,000 inhabitants, scarcely has a hundred slaves. The southern county is as pro-slavery as Georgia. The middle county is the one which gave him birth, and is conservative and fairly divided in opinion. But the whole of that little State is deeply anxious to preserve the Union and prevent a rupture if possible.

He had objection to Kansas coming into the Union now as a sovereign State—one reason was, that there is not a federal population of 20,000 persons exclusive of Indians and others not taxable. There is a feeling in the North which, if suffered to continue, will result in serious injury to the common Union. Hence the necessity of something being done to allay that feeling.

He stated his objections to both Mr. Douglas' and Mr. Seward's bills, which propose the admission of Kansas into the Union, and referring to the latest accounts from that Territory asked: Shall we sit by when forty men have been slain there; the excitement is daily increasing, and towns are being sacked and plundered; without endeavoring to avert this distressing and shameful condition of things? It is only by justice that peace can be restored.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN" CONVENTION.—The Convention of bolting Americans has nominated N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, for President, and W. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania for Vice President—subject to the decision of a conference with the Black Republican Convention, now in session at Philadelphia.

The candidates before the North Americans were Banks, Fremont, McLean, Stockton, Johnston, and Chase. The first ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	122
N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts	42
Col. Fremont, of California	36
Judge McLean, of Ohio	19
Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey	13
Ex-Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania	7
Governor Chase, of Ohio	5

On the 10th ballot Banks and Johnston were nominated by acclamation.

The New Jersey delegation, which presented the name of Com. Stockton, then withdrew, adopted strong American and anti-slavery resolutions, and nominated for President, R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, and for Vice President, Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina.

The seceders numbered 22, and were from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Delaware, Maryland and Tennessee.

GUANO CONVENTION.—A Convention of delegates from New York, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia met in Washington a few days ago for the purpose of taking into consideration the present high prices of Guano, and of discussing some feasible plan for the reduction of the rates. After much discussion, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President and solicit a continuance of negotiations with the Peruvian government, in the hope that it might finally be found willing to lower its charges upon Guano taken from the island deposites within its jurisdiction. It appears however that the increased price of guano is owing entirely to the increased rates of freight. When it was sold at $45, the freight was $10 per ton. The freight is now $23, and the price of guano $58.

Among the resolutions adopted was one recommending farmers to adopt a mixture of the guanoes, so as to lessen its price and increase its effects.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR.—In noticing the nomination of Mr. Buchanan we spoke of him as a violent Federalist and opponent of the war of 1812. It is proper to add, (a fact which has since come to our knowledge,) that during that war, in 1814, he spoke in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to urge its citizens to volunteer for the defence of their country. A company was raised in that county, Mr. Buchanan being the first to volunteer as a private. He marched with the company to Baltimore and served until the company was honorably discharged.

He was opposed to the war and so expressed himself after its conclusion. But during its progress all of his acts and speeches, he says, were in favor of its vigorous prosecution.

CHICAGO, June 12.

Anticipated Collision between the United States and Pro-Slavery Forces.—Persons just arrived from Kansas City, Monday evening, state that Col. Sumner ordered Whitfield's army to leave the territory on Saturday, when the whole number (four hundred) left and went to Westport, where they were re-inforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians, and returned on Sunday threatening to hang Col. Sumner if they caught him. A collision between the United States troops and Whitfield's party was expected unless the latter changed their purposes.

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., by Rev. F. K. Nash, Mr. M. McD. ALFORD, of Marion Dist., S. C., to Miss S. E. McLEAN, daughter of Mr. Jas. McLean of Robeson county, N. C.

In St. Augustine, Fla., on the 12th inst., by Rev. J. H. Myers, Rev. GEO McNEILL of Fayetteville, to Miss ELIZABETH D. DRURY of the former place.

PLENTY OF CORN.—The Wilmington papers of Tuesday mention the arrival there of nine vessels from Hyde county, &c., all loaded with Corn. They brought 16,080 bushels; part of which sold at 57 to 58 cents, cash and 60 days credit.

DIED,

In Lumberton, 14th inst, after a short illness, ELIZABETH JANE, only daughter of J. W. and Rhoda Regan, aged 2 years and 21 days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, 17th inst., Str Rowan, with goods for F Fries, J B Troy, W N Tillinghast, Powers & Troy, J L Bryan, J H Pritchett, M W Jessup, J F Foulkes, Col A McEachern, C Banks.

Lutterloh's Line, 18th inst., Str Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for C F Leete, H B Elliott, J A Harman, H Brown, F L Gorrell, J H Hall, E Glover, E J Hale & Son, F Fries, A W Steel, Troy & Marsh, G McNeill, T Waddill.

Banks's Line, 16th inst., Str J R Grist, with goods for C Goddard, W H Carver, R Mitchell, W J McPhail, G W Lawrence, J Banks. 16th inst., Str Brothers, with goods for W McIntyre, H McLean, S T Hawley & Son, J Kyle, Lutterloh & Co.

2,800 ACRES
Of Valuable Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber having determined to remove South, offers for Sale, his VALUABLE PLANTATION containing 2,800 Acres, lying in the fork of Cape Fear and Lower Little Rivers; and formerly owned by Rev. David S. Williams.

550 Acres of said tract of Land are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; and is believed to be surpassed by none in this portion of the State, either for the production of Cotton or Grain.

A large part of the uncleared Land is heavily timbered with Red and White Oak, convenient to Cape Fear River; and affords excellent winter and summer range for hogs or cattle.

There are on the place two very desirable residences, with fine dwellings and all necessary out-houses, in good condition; and the location is as healthy and the water as fine as the country affords: and "last but not least" one of the most pleasant and desirable neighborhoods any where to be found.

The subscriber is aware that but little credit is due to newspaper puffs generally, but he will guarantee to sell the above named lands, cheaper than such quality can be bought in this section of country.

Terms will be made easy to accommodate purchasers, and propositions to divide will be considered.

A. S. McKAY.

Averasboro', N. C., April 2. 93-tf

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing **2300** acres,—300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation. The remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.

The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information address the subscriber at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

P. L. ANDER[illegible]

March 16, 1856. 89*tf

C. BLACK
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS STOCK OF
Spring & Summer Goods,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on time to responsible prompt paying customers.

Floral College, N. C., April 3, 1856. 93*3m

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.,

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES.

Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☜ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

Dec. 31, 1855. 65*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Edmund F. Lilly *vs.* Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's claim, or Judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for Plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

7*6t] J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph W. Falkner vs. George W. Wamble.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the out of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in Robeson County in this State, had a wife there,—owner not known,—was bought when sold from Robeson by Messrs. Leighton & Sherman, of Georgetown, S. C., and by me of Z. B. Oakes, a broker in Charleston, on the 5th day of June last, and brought to this county, where he labored and behaved well up to the time of his disappearance. He is well acquainted about Fayetteville, having drove a wagon from Robeson to that place.

I will give the above reward of $25 for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, as soon as I get him, and not grumble.

JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY.

Greensboro', Oct., 1855. 46*tf

DIED,

At his residence, Ecclesford, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the evening of the 15th June, 1856, JOHN DICK ECCLES, Esq.

He was born in Fayetteville, on the 29th March 1792, and at an early age disclosed talents which induced his parents to afford every facility for their cultivation and expansion.

From early boyhood until his 19th year he was a student of the Fayetteville Academy, which during the greater portion of that time was blessed with pre-eminent teachers, amongst whom were Rev. Dr. John Robinson and Parson Flynn, towards whom, and especially the former, the deceased always manifested a deep sense of gratitude.

In 1811 he entered Yale College, and became not only a candidate for its honors but a devoted student of the rich stores of mental wealth accumulated within its venerable walls. A few years previous to his entering Yale, John C. Calhoun had signalized himself as the *only Southern student* who had taken the first distinction at that College. Eccles aspired to the honor of being the *second* who should establish the equality, if not superiority, of Southern scholarship and Southern intellect, and for four long years battled for the prize, until in 1815, in a class of seventy-two, composed of such men as the brilliant Holmes of South Carolina, the gifted poet Brainard, the eminent divine Sprague, and distinguished statesman John M. Clayton, he bore off the palm of victory once more to the sunny South. The diploma awarding him this high honor is signed by the venerable Timothy Dwight, and is still in a state of perfect preservation.

In 1816 Mr. Eccles, having attained the age of 24, resolved to devote his time, talents and energy, to the practice of the profession of Law.

To prepare himself for that arduous profession he entered the office of Mr. (since Chief Justice) Ruffin, in Hillsborough, and under his guidance and instruction thoroughly mastered the elementary principles, and laid that broad and solid basis upon which he reared a pyramid to his own fame, in that profession which "in its theory employs the noblest faculties of the soul, and in its practice exerts the cardinal virtues of the heart" —a pyramid which ranks him as an Advocate, Jurist, Draughtsman, and Pleader, with Brown and Hogg, Badger and Toomer, Gaston and Nash, names which in the jurisprudence of North Carolina can never die.

For the sagacity and solidity of Judge Ruffin's understanding and judgment, and for the vigor of his intellect and common law learning, Mr. Eccles always held him in high esteem. On the other hand Judge Ruffin esteemed Mr. Eccles as among the first men that North Carolina had produced, for *powers* of *analysis* and *condensation*; and we have reason to know that a reciprocal attachment and friendship formed between those two gifted men, burned with a clear and steady flame up to the period of Mr. Eccles's death.

In June 1819, Mr. Eccles made his first appearance at the Fayetteville Bar, as Attorney for his old school mate, Major John P. Leonard.

At that time, Colin Shaw, Gen. Davis, Hon. Arch'd McBryde, L. D. Henry, Rob't Strange, and John D. Toomer, were the leaders of the Bar. Mr. Eccles was in his 27th year, his mind was enriched not only with classic lore. English literature, and a knowledge of the various sciences taught, but so assiduous had been his devotion to his books, that on his first appearance Law was a science in which he but needed practice to constitute him master of the "glorious art."

He was possessed of elegant manners, a commanding presence, a subtle intellect, a broad, vigorous understanding, and a style of oratory in which was displayed the stately dignity of Pitt, the impassioned energy of Wedderburn, and the brilliant flashes of Sheridan, and if the occasion demanded, he could be each and all in turn, and frequently the same speech was characterized for being gay and brilliant, stately and impassioned, humorous and facetious, witty and sarcastic, pathetic and sublime, but always eloquent.

His enunciation was clear and distinct. When animated, his eye glowed with a brilliant lustre that always reminded me of Scott's description of the "glowing eye" of the poet Burns.

Possessed of such gifts and acquirements, it is not strange that in his first forensic effort, Mr. Eccles took position side by side with Toomer, Henry and Strange, and was by them hailed a worthy competitor in that race of noble rivalry upon which they were then entering. A race that lasted 22 years, in which Toomer, Henry, Strange and Eccles elevated the reputation of the Fayetteville Bar, and each earned for himself the substantial emoluments of his profession, as well as an honored name.

From that race, failing health compelled Mr. Eccles to retire in 1842. Since then Henry and Strange, and now Eccles, have been called to their rest, leaving the Senior of them all, in his retirement, to shed a tear to the memory of him whom his soul loved, and who was well beloved in return.

Mr. Eccles was the first Lawyer Fayetteville ever produced. Colin Shaw preceded him, but he was born on Carver's Creek in Cumberland County. Since then Fayetteville has produced many sons now at the Bar, who may in their elder Brother, find a glorious Exemplar.

Mr. Eccles was several times put in nomination for the office of Judge, but partizan feelings prevailed, and he was denied the privilege of shedding the lustre of his talents upon the ermine, and prevented from exhibiting his unswerving integrity in the just and pure administration of the laws.

In 1827, '8 and '9, he was honored with a seat in the Legislature as the Representative of Fayetteville in the House of Commons—in which sphere his general talents ranked him with such men as Gaston, Stanly, Meares, Hill and Swain, whilst his legal attainments made him a valuable member of the Judiciary Committee.

From the organization of the Whig party, Mr. Eccles was a firm, consistent unswerving Whig. Those who remember his soul stirring speeches in the campaign of 1840, need not be reminded of the enthusiasm to which his eloquence aroused his audience.

For the last 15 years Mr. Eccles has been an invalid at Ecclesford—removed from public business—taking no active part in passing events. Yet such was the estimation in which he was held by our citizens, that no event of more than ordinary importance happened—no circumstance calling for pre-eminent talent occurred, but the eyes of the community turned to him and invoked his aid—as was the case when President Taylor and Henry Clay died.

The writer has reason to know that Mr. Eccles was anxious to pronounce a Eulogy on Henry Clay, his party Leader, and his gallant Chief —but a dread lest his health should fail him, determined him to decline the request, and a nervous chill prevented his being present when the Eulogy was pronounced.

It must not be inferred that Mr. Eccles led the life of a Hermit in the shades of private life, or that he was an uninterested spectator of passing events.

No man in our midst watched more anxiously or reflected more wisely upon the destiny of his Country, or read with more avidity the daily news, foreign and domestic. Reviews, Periodicals, and Magazines of Literature and Science, were his loved companions, varied by a recurrence to Bacon, Locke, Johnson, Addison, Swift, and Bollingbroke; whilst among the Poets, Milton and Shakspeare ever held pre-eminence in his affections.

Not only in Literature was his mind upon the alert. He read attentively, and marked with approbation, the pages of our Supreme Court Reports, noted cases as they were overuled, and collated authorities from the English Reports, to satisfy his own mind whether certain decisions squared with the "reason of the thing" or not. And the writer of this tribute gratefully acknowledges the invaluable hints and suggestions and occasional briefs furnished him in important cases—one now lies before him, dated as late as June 8th, 1854, in which he says:—"I more than half suspect that I am laying myself open to the charge, of what Burke somewhere calls a "superserviceable zeal"—"sending coals to New Castle"—but 'tis my nature," &c.

In 1819 he delivered a 4th of July Oration, which breathes a pure and fervent spirit of patriotism, and describes of what that consists in the brilliant drapery of his own language. In 1835 he delivered a Lecture before the Lyceum in Fayetteville, on "*Wit*," which none who heard ever can forget. And a feeling of regret has been manifested by the family, that some friend to whom the manuscript was loaned for perusal, has failed to return it, and this regret is the more poignant that its gifted Author is no more. A regret that the community must sympathize in, for it is certain no other Lecture in this place has been remembered half so well or has half its fame.

The modesty of his nature led him to shrink from the bustle and the glare of public life, to seek for the more calm, pure, and satisfactory enjoyments of domestic tranquility and happiness in the bosom of his own family, with whom, [illegible] amidst much occasional suffering, [illegible]rs of his life glided happily on.

In the dispensation of charity to the poor and aid to the needy, he was ever foremost, and his surviving partner was ever a willing messenger on such errands of mercy.

Of late years, his talents and acquirements were softened by the mellowing influences of Religion, which throughout life he held in high veneration, but whose saving influences he was not enabled to apply to himself until within a few years past.

In 1820, Mr. Eccles was married to Elizabeth Pollock, daughter of Col. Edward Jones, long Solicitor General of North Carolina, a lady of rare intellectual endowments, and of corresponding moral worth. They had two sons and three daughters, all of whom, except the younger son, survive to comfort her in her deep distress.

About six weeks ago, the constitution of Mr. Eccles yielded to the attacks of sickness, and from that time he gradually became weaker, until in the stillness of a Sabbath evening, on the 15th June, his spirit took its flight, so gently, so calmly, that even his children and wife, who anxiously surrounded his couch of death, knew not of the event, until the expected respiration disappointed hope—for he breathed no more on earth—respired no more for them—but left behind a joyful hope, that he lives again in heaven.

On the 17th, his remains were followed by a large concourse to the new grave yard, where he sleeps well, in sight of his town residence, within sound of the gentle murmurs of Cross Creek,—a stream that during his entire professional life, flowed beneath his office, and whose music lulled him as it sped along.

Of the few survivors of his early friends, one school mate and two class mates alone linger in our midst, and were present to lay their boy companion in his narrow bed: and evidenced that they could join the family of the deceased in saying—

"It is a woe too "deep for tears," when all
Is reft at once—when some *surpassing spirit*,
Whose *light* adorned the world around it, *leaves*
Those who remain behind."

A Sure Sign of Independence.—When a country paper publishes a paragraph like the following, from a "down-easter," it means something:

THE LAST CALL!—This is the last call we shall make on our delinquent subscribers, some of whom never paid us a cent in the world. If the money is not forthcoming, the constable will be."

No country editor, unless driven to the very verge of *personal independence*, can afford to take such commanding ground. We would advise him, however, to keep out of the sight of the sheriff if he is not long-winded and sound in limb.

The happiest man in the world is the man with just wealth enough to keep him in spirits, and just children enough to make him industrious.

COMMUNICATION.

THE RESULT OF THE EASTERN WAR.

The Battle of Waterloo produced little effect in this country beyond the mere sympathy that that event aroused for one party, or the other. It brought out no new scheme; awakened no new enterprise, and produced little or no effect on the moral sense of the nation. It was one of those events that pass silently to the page of History so soon as the blood has been washed from the soil on which it was spilt. Not so with the great contest in the eastern world, which has been brought to a close by the treaty formed at Paris. That was a contest, in which the world has a share; the influence of which will be limited neither by space, nor by time. It was a contest of powers that rule the energies of the world; the results of which will reach to whatever region the influence of these powers extends. Americans have stood as silent spectators of what was passing. But in the results, Americans will share in common with others, partly from choice, and partly because they cannot avoid being entangled with the nations that have been more immediately concerned. New and enlarged channels of commerce will be opened. In these, Americans will have their share. New impulses will be given to the mechanic arts, and to improvements in the facility of conducting business, in which Americans may come in for a limited part. New and enlarged efforts will be made to dig out of the ruins of demolished cities the records of past times. In these Americans will not be likely to take any other interest than what may arise from the reported wonders that are found. To find employment for those who must be kept in arms, expeditions may be set on foot to humanize some of the barbarous nations of the world. And to make way for an exuberant population, colonies may go out to settle on these conquered spots. But in these, so long as the operations are confined to the old world, Americans will feel no concern. As Commerce opens the way, new and enlarged calls for benevolent exertions will be made, in which all good men of every country will feel themselves bound to share. Here, Americans will labor in common with others. There is room enough for all. The cause is one, and the end is the same. In one instance, the eastern world will feel an influence, which in this country, we do not particularly need, that is the just appreciation of the rights of man, and the advance of the principles of human liberty. A ball has been set in motion, which no power can stop. Arbitrary princes may threaten; Popes may thunder out their anathemas. Superstition may scowl and denounce, but they cannot prevent the progress of what has been commenced. Men everywhere begin to think, and as light breaks in upon the mind, they will think and act with greater boldness and decision. Thus far the contest just closed, and the peace established, may have no injurious effect on us. But there is a way in which this state of things may be the procuring cause of trouble. No one can doubt, who reads the prints of the day, that there is a secret jealousy in the mind of the European powers against America. Occasional outbreaks of this feeling are exhibited from time to time. America is too aspiring. The child is becoming too big for himself. True there is not much danger to be apprehended from this source, between the business part of the community in England, and this country. Interests are too much blended together to admit of an easy interruption. Not so with the aristocracy, and with the leading governments of Europe. They regard our notions of freedom as tending to licentiousness, and would gladly put a check on these things, the better to secure themselves. It will not be difficult, therefore, to get up some pretext to raise a quarrel with this country. The fillibustering expeditions have been almost sufficient to summon to action. Another Cuban expedition would bring volunteers to the aid of Spain, not because they cared for Spain, but through jealousy of us. Britain and France can hardly restrain themselves from picking a quarrel with us for our connivance at what is going on in Central America. They regard our influence as becoming too great in those regions, and would not be unwilling to see it checked.

One good movement has grown out of this treaty, the discontinuance of privateering in time of war, and it is to be regretted that our country is not in a condition to come fully into the measure. The consequence of this refusal will be that our commerce will be doubly exposed, to the public and private armed ships. While other nations with whom we are at peace become the carriers, and defenders of that with which we are at war, our commerce will be subject to continual depredations, too great for any equipment we can make to protect. It is a pity that the plenipotentiaries had not gone further, and adopted the principle that mere private property, in the way of common trade, should be respected on the Ocean. And it is to be hoped that our government in any negotiations that shall be introduced on this point, will use their utmost endeavors to effect this object.

Europe is now liberated from a great contest. She cannot, however, disband her armies. They must be retained to overawe and keep down a spirit of insurrection. These armies must be maintained; they must be kept in action. It will not be enough to keep them marching about the country, and garrisoning the towns. They must be in more decided business. France may make a diversion on the Barbary coast, or on the island of Madagascar, and thus divert herself for a little time. England may march and countermarch her troops in Canada, but this is a sort of play which will soon become tiresome. There must be something more real. If the hunt is to be continued, there must be a prospect of game. Americans, therefore, should not go to sleep under the soothing charms of peace. The only way to insure the continuance of peace among nations is to be prepared for war. Keep the bow bent, and the sword bright, and then may we hope peace will continue.

Spain and Mexico.—The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is said to be serious, but we scarcely credit it. The amount claimed by Spain as losses incurred by Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for a revision of these claims, urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the complainants to deposite their titles with available security for the amounts already paid thereon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish holders should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases. This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been sent to Vera Cruz to back its complaints. The task to be executed by this squadron, embracing nine or ten vessels, comprising in all one hundred and sixty guns, is variously stated. By some a bombardment of Vera Cruz is predicted, whilst others assert that a blockade only will be attempted. A new Spanish Minister accompanies the squadron, which left Havana on the 23d ult.—*N. Amer.*

[Late advices from Mexico state that the Government there refuses to acknowledge the new Spanish Minister whilst the Spanish fleet menaces Vera Cruz.]

The Troubles in Kansas—Further Particulars.—The St. Louis Democrat, of the 13th inst,. has the following rumors from Kansas:

It is reported that four hundred men, on each side, were in the vicinity of Hickory Point, and that Tuesday, the 10th, was fixed upon, by common consent, for a battle. One hundred and thirty men, our informant at Kansas stated, marched through Westport on Monday, with fife and drum sounding, and banners flying all around, and apparently intent upon "war." They were proceeding in haste to join the pro-slavery party at Hickory Point.

Gov Shannon was at Kansas city on Tuesday, but would start without delay for Fort Leavenworth, and adopt the most positive measures for the restoration of quiet. Maj. Oliver, whose information comes from the Governor, told us that Shannon would issue a proclamation on Wednesday, the 11th, which would require the U. S. soldiers to disarm and disband all companies of armed men for hostile purposes, wherever found, and in case of refusal, giving the officers discretionary powers to use force upon them. Eight companies of U. S. troops are now on duty in the Territory, and it is stated by reliable persons that Gov. Shannon would order out those still left at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, and would proceed with them in order to restore order in the Territory.

Shannon Fled.—CHICAGO, June 13.—The Tribune has advices brought down by the steamer Polar Star to St. Louis yesterday. The Free State Town, Ossowatamie, was sacked on Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by one hundred and fifty ruffians, including fifty of Buford's Company. Houses were plundered indiscriminately, several fired, but extinguished, and a number of horses stolen, including those belonging to the mail stages.

The Free State men are expecting an attack at another place. Sumner is marching to Ossawatamie. The latest accounts state that probably the Free State men had given battle before the arrival of the troops. The small Free State town, Palmyra, is also destroyed. The ruffians threaten to exterminate Shannon, Sumner and troops.

Shannon fled from the scene and took refuge in the Free State Hotel, Kansas city, intending to take the first steamer for St. Louis, but was finally prevailed upon to remain.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.

Quiet in Kansas.—The Republican publishes a letter from Capt. Pate, dated Kansas City, the 12th instant, which reports affairs in Kansas comparatively quiet. There was no fighting. The United States troops were disbanding all unlawful military bodies.

CHICAGO, June 19.

The Kansas Excitement.—Seventy-five men, the first company from the Emigrant Aid Society, of this city, left yesterday for Kansas. Mrs. Brown, wife of the editor of the Herald of Freedom, has just arrived, having left Lawrence on the 12th, on which day 250 Missourians were encamped three miles from the town. She met Col. Sumner, en route for Lawrence with a strong body of troops, including artillery. The pro-slavery Vigilance Committee at Leavenworth had renewed the notice to the free State men to quit the Territory. Col. Sumner had warned the Missourians to desist. Whitfield was arrested at St. Louis, on Monday, en route to Washington.

Distinguished Arrival.—We learn that Gen. Whitfield, and the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Oliver, Howard and Sherman, came on in the Western train this morning as far as the Relay House, and thence went on to Washington. We are happy to learn that the affairs in the territory are by no means in as bad a state as has been represented, and that such representations will be made to the Government at Washington as will soon put a stop to all further difficulties.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Kansas Committee.—The gentlemen comprising this body have arrived in this city and will probably hold a session here. Several witnesses, whom violence has driven from the Territory, will be summoned to appear. Hon. W. A. Howard, one of the committee, is here, and says that a state of things far worse than represented in the papers really exists. The mails are stopped from both ways, opened, and nothing allowed to pass that does not suit the Border Ruffians. Mr. H. is in miserable health and very much worse by his labors at present, but when he recuperates, we will attempt to obtain from him such facts as will be of interest to our readers.

Detroit Adv. of Monday.

Private Correspondence of Nat. Intelligencer.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21, 1856.

On Sunday, the 18th, at 10 o'clock, the streets were apparently quiet, and nothing unusual was anticipated. At eleven the jail was surrounded by twenty-four hundred muskets, with a piece of heavy ordnance, loaded, and match lighted, planted directly in front of the door! The whole was the work of one hour, although the *organization* had been going on for three days! Not a drum was heard—no shouting, noise, or confusion; and when the prisoners were brought out of jail not a word was spoken; all seemed as quiet and decorous as if it were a funeral. Casey looked dogged, sullen, and determined; Cora looked "despair" in its deepest sense. He felt that his hour was come. Report says that they are to be hanged to-day at two o'clock; but the Executive Committee (thirty-five men of the highest standing in the city, chiefly merchants) observe such masonic secrecy that we actually *know* nothing until it is done.

You may judge of the state of things here from the simple fact that this Casey is a *convict from Sing Sing.* He served his time out there, and came immediately here, and has ever since been almost the comptroller of the ballot-boxes, his last act being his own return as a county supervisor, when he was not a candidate! Not a printed ticket was seen with his name on it on the day of the election, and yet the ballot-boxes contained enough to elect him!

Pistol shooting Extraordinary.—The Champion shot, John Travis, has removed his Shooting Gallery from the upper corner of the St. Nicholas Hotel to the entrance joining Genin's hat store, in the same splendid building, in which two matches, of quite a startling character, are to come off on the 28th of August next, as follows:

A boy is to be stationed at fifteen paces distance, with three targets, six inches in circumference, placed one in each hand and one on his head, with no intervening object. Travis is to hit the three targets in six shots.

"Startling" enough, certainly, so much so that we do not think it worth while to spoil the effect by stating the second match. Travis may perhaps render the first one a little more "startling" by putting one of his bullets in the boy's brains, but, what of it? "It's of no consequence" as Toots says. We do not know whether Mayor Wood will allow this quiet and harmless "Pistol Shooting Extraordinary" to proceed, but the editor of the *Times* will attend it (if it comes off) and give us an account of the whole affair.

Petersburg Express.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Effect of Crampton's Dismissal.

HALIFAX, June 18.

The steamer America arrived here this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 7th inst.

American Affairs.—The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal appeared in the London papers previous to the sailing of the steamer; but scarcely any effect was thereby produced upon the funds.

There was much talk about the American difficulty, but nothing further. Public opinion seems scarcely to have assumed a definite shape.

Mr. Fillmore.—Mr. Fillmore was passenger from Havre to Cowes, by the steamer Arago. He expected to take passage for America in the Atlantic, which was to sail on the 11th.

HALIFAX, June 18.

The foreign news relates chiefly to the American difficulties. The arrival of the Atlantic at Liverpool was anxiously awaited, to ascertain if Crampton was a passenger. Considerable relief was felt on learning that he was not.

The Morning Post caused quite an excitement by an editorial announcement that the United States Government had actually dismissed Mr. Crampton, and that he had gone to Toronto, Canada. The Globe and other journals immediately contradicted the statement as random gossip among the passengers by the Atlantic.

In Parliament, on the succeeding evening, Mr. d'Israeli put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made a shuffling reply, to the effect that he understood from an indirect source that Mr. Crampton had been dismissed, but that Mr. C. not having said so himself, he (Palmerston) had no statement to make in the House of Lords.

The Earl of Hardwicke put a similar question to the Earl of Granville, who replied that Government had no information on the subject.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes that the French Government had used every effort to remove the unhappy complications which have led to a suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America, and that the Emperor continues to exercise his good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation; but should the two nations actually engage in war, no doubt England may reckon upon the active alliance of France.

Additional Commercial News.—The Broker's Circular quotes a decline of 1-8d. in fair cotton, and 1-16. in middling qualities.

The better grades of wheat had advanced 1d. to 2d. Corn firm at unchanged rates.

Rates of money unchanged. Consols 94¼ to 94⅜.

Compelling Obedience.—Judge Conrad, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, who is President of the Anti-Fillmore Convention, in session in N. York, made a speech denouncing the South, from which we make the following extract:

"Shall they (Southern men) tell us that they will withdraw from the Union? Was the Union made for them alone? Far from it. *If they are not willing to remain in the Union, they shall remain nevertheless.* [Applause.] *We have hearts and arms strong enough to compel their obedience.* [Applause.] We will not submit to any dictation of that kind."

This is the language which tyrants use to slaves. We thank the speaker for giving utterance with his lips to that which so many others whisper in their hearts, but which few, even of his own fanatical brotherhood, are fools enough to embody in words. To such a menace the South will not reply in talk. We believe ourselves strong enough to resist successfully the threatened despotism, but if we are not, we can have a choice of evils. This is an era of strange and unexpected alliances, and as Free Soilers are openly avowing their readiness and ability to subjugate the South by force of arms, the South will not only be justified, but it is her bounden duty, to call to her aid any power on the face of the earth which will be able to help her against a threatened tyrany, compared with which that of George the Third was the essence of freedom.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan.—Col. Preston said in his speech to the Cincinnati Convention that the great mass of the old Whigs would vote for Mr. Buchanan. The gallant colonel has sometimes been mistaken in all his life. We can show the old Whigs, if they do not know the fact already, as we are very sure a great many of them do, that Mr. Buchanan is just about the last respectable man in the world for whom they could properly or consistently vote.

So far as Mr. Buchanan's conduct towards Henry Clay is concerned, his record is a most accursed one. As soon as we can lay our hands upon the document we want, we shall make this abundantly manifest. Henry Clay is dead, but he did not die without leaving in his own handwriting the most damning testimony against James Buchanan. In mercy he spared Mr. B. for nearly a quarter of a century, but, near the close of his illustrious life, he deemed an exposition of Buchanan's conduct in the Congressional election of President in 1825 due to his own fame with posterity—*and he made it.*

Louisville Journal.

Frightful Peril.—When the Harlem 2.15 railroad train of Saturday was passing over the Harlem bridge, and dashing on in free, full, fiery way, three double whistles gave an alarm that startled every body. The brakemen, all fortunately at their posts, immediately exerted all their power to break up; and they succeeded just as the engine was about twenty feet—it may be twenty-five feet—*from an open draw-bridge, yawning for it, with twenty feet of water.* Meanwhile the firemen were seen leaping over the tender and aiming for the first car; but the engineer heroically stuck to his post, and thus saved the train and the lives of all connected with it. Fortunately there were but three cars, with no baggage car, and the train being thus light the engineer was able to save himself. He could not have seen the open draw till he got well on the bridge, and he was deceived, it is said, by the wrong signal being up. Thus were saved a hundred and fifty human beings from another Norwalk calamity.—*N. Y. Ex.*

True Origin of the Word Teetotal.—London "Notes and Queries," like others we wot of, occasionally makes mistakes, and should therefore not pass uncorrected. In a recent number of that periodical, a writer says: "The much used word, *Teetotal* is wrong; it ought to be written *Teatotal.* It implies the use of *tea;* instead of intoxicating liquors; that was its original meaning. Let us return to its proper spelling." "Better late than never." The writer is entirely wrong. Its origin had nothing to do with tea, and the spelling was never different to what it is. Thus it began: A mechanic in the north of England, who died but a year or two ago, and who had himself been a drunkard, rose to speak at a temperance meeting; he was nervous, and had in impediment in his speech; his object was to persuade even moderate drinkers to abstain, and he told them that from his experience, he could say there was no safety but in T-T-T-Total abstinence. Thus, and thus only did the phrase originate.

WHIG MEETING

At a meeting of the Whigs of Robeson, held at Floral College, on Thursday, June 19, 1856, John Gilchrist, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. B. McCallum appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a few appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting to be, to appoint a committee to correspond with other committees in this Congressional District, relative to the appointment of Delegates to attend the Whig Convention, called at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of July next.

On motion of Alex McLean, Esq., a committee, consisting of five, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the views of the Whigs of Robeson. Whereupon the Chairman appointed Alexander McLean, Esq., Giles Leitch, Esq., Daniel H McLean, Arch'd McEachern, jr., and Alex. Purcell, said Committee. The Committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, A National Convention of Whigs has been called to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on 4th of July next, to compare views, to consult and deliberate for the interests and welfare of our common country. And whereas, the Whigs of Robeson still adhere to the great conservative principles inculcated by Clay and Webster, having an abiding confidence in their efficacy, if carried out, to perpetuate our glorious Union and preserve our rights under the Constitution; and believing that those principles have the same value now as they had when Clay charmed the Senate by his "matchless eloquence" and "Webster illuminated the Constitution with the light of his wondrous intellect:" Therefore,

Resolved 1. We believe that there is an actual pressing necessity that Whigs should meet in common council in every county, district, township and State in our glorious Confederacy, and have a full, free and frank consultation and interchange of opinion with their brethren, believing as we do, that if the Whig party act unitedly in the approaching campaign, we can and will exert a most salutary influence upon the result, and when it is over, we shall be the better prepared to resume our old position, and to act in future as an organized party.

Resolved 2. That we are of opinion, that the Whig party, ever since its organization, has been the great conservative, constitutional and progressive party of our country, and that the times demand such a party now; therefore we cordially approve the Address and adopt the Platform of Whig principles issued by the Whigs of Kentucky on the 12th of April, 1856.

Resolved 3. That in view of the many evils which now beset our common country, and the imminent peril that environs our liberties, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with Whigs from the North and Whigs from the South, in devising the means of relief and in guiding the "ship of State" through the breakers ahead.

Resolved 4. That a Committee of three be appointed to confer and correspond with Whigs in other counties relative to the appointment of a Delegate to attend the Louisville Convention from this Congressional District.

The Chairman appointed the following as a corresponding Committee:—Alex McLean, Esq., Peter McEachern, Esq., and D. W. McLean, Esq. On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee of Correspondence.

After brief addresses by Alex. McLean, Esq., John Gilchrist, Esq., and J. B. McCallum, the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

The meeting before adjourning unanimously recommended to their brother Whigs in Robeson to meet at Floral College on Saturday, 12th day of July next, for deliberation and interchange of opinions.

JOHN GILCHRIST, Chm'n.
J. B. MCCALLUM, Sec'y.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance is published this morning. After expressing the gratification entertained at the highest political honor which could be conferred upon him, he says that he is deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibilities, especially at the present crisis. He carefully refrained from seeking the nomination, either by word or by deed, and accepts it with diffidence, trusting if elected, to be able to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic. In accepting the nomination, he accepts in the same spirit the platform, and will confine himself to it throughout the canvass, believing he has no right by answering interrogatories to present new and different issues before the people. He cordially concurs in the sentiments of the platform relative to civil and religious liberty, and slavery. He thinks the latter question is rapidly approaching a finality. The Kansas act does no more than give force of law to the elementary principle of self government. He says: "May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, to overthrow all sectional parties, restore peace, friendship, and mutual confidence among all members of the Confederacy. The foe of all geographical parties, it must continue to exist as long as there is Constitution or Union to preserve. This conviction has induced many formerly differing from Democracy to devote themselves to the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm and conciliatory spirit during the single term which I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the 'apple of discord' in the form of slavery agitation had been cast into their midst."

Regarding the foreign policy, he concurs with the committee that it should be conducted with wisdom and firmness to ensure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interest and honor of the country are wisely and inflexibly maintained abroad. Foreign policy, he says, ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, requiring justice in return. If elected, he will use his best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this the highest policy and most imperative duty, but shall never forget should the necessity arise that our national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Harpers' Magazine for July, just received. E. J. HALE & SON

SULPH. QUININE.

SULPH Cinchona and Chinoidine for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1856. 14-tf

BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS,

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1856. 14-tf

FRESH TEAS.

HYSON, Imperial, and Oolong Teas for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 18, 1856. 14-tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 65-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT.—An Extra Term of the Superior Court of this county is in session this week, Hon. S. J. Person, Judge presiding.

WHIG MEETING IN ROBESON.—It will be seen that the stedfast Whigs of Robeson (and we learn that they are both numerous and intelligent,) have held another meeting, the particulars of which will be found in this paper. We hope their example will be followed, and that North Carolina will be present at the Louisville Convention. That Convention, we think, will not be held on the 4th of July, but probably towards the last of that month; so that there is still plenty of time to meet and select Delegates.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE CASE.—We learn from a gentleman from Raleigh, that the case against the Bank of Fayetteville, for issuing small notes, was argued before the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, by Attorney General Batchelor for the State, and by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger and J. G. Shepherd, Esq., for the Bank. We learn that the argument of Mr. Badger, occupying about three hours in the delivery, was one of the most able ever delivered by him.

The decision of the Court may be looked for in two or three weeks hence.

THE LATE MR. ECCLES.—In another column will be found a tribute to the memory of our late fellow citizen, by one who knew him well and loved him well, and who yet has not overstated either the quality of his mind or the admiration and regard which he commanded wherever he was known, and especially in this his native town. It is seldom that a community is called to mourn the loss of such a man.

THUNDER STORM.—A violent storm passed over this vicinity on Saturday afternoon last. A tree was struck in the yard of Mr. Wiley F. Moore, and another in the garden of Mr. H. L. Mc-over, on Haymount. By the first flash a child of Mr. Moore's was seriously scorched and stunned, but we are happy to say has recovered. By the other, the tree was shattered and the garden fence prostrated.

GREAT RAIN.—The Rain Guage at the U. S. Arsenal on Haymount showed that the unusual quantity of 1¾ inches of rain fell during the storm on Wednesday night last.

GREEN CORN.—T. R. Underwood, Esq., of Mary's Garden, has our thanks for a fine mess of green corn—an offering, as he kindly assures us, in consideration of our zeal in the cause of Internal Improvements, a cause to which no one can be more earnestly devoted than himself.

NEW FLOUR.—The first Flour of the wheat crop of 1856, received here, was sent by Parsons Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county. It passed inspection as Family. Mr. Harris's brother, (N. H.) sent the first here last year. That arrived on the 18th June; this on the 19th.

A few bbls. were offered in New York on the same day, having been ground from a lot of 50 bushels of Georgia new wheat, which sold at $2 a bushel.

THE WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAIL ROAD.—Two meetings of the citizens of Wilmington were held during the past week, which resulted in rescinding, by a large majority, the action passed a year ago to limit the subscription of $200,000 authorised by the town, to a road commencing *at Wilmington*; and in authorizing that subscription to be made to a road commencing at Whiteville, or at Walker's Ferry, 7 miles above Wilmington, on the Cape Fear.

It is said that this vote ensures the building of the road.

The papers give us an idea of the points in the discussion on which the decision turned. Serious objection was made to the Walker's Ferry termination, that it might build up a rival point of shipping there.

We do not see that any thing at all was said about a scheme heretofore talked of, of bringing the road by Fayetteville. That was probably only a ruse to the whale.

A new difficulty has arisen. The Commissioners of the town decline to carry into effect the decision of the town meeting. The President of the Company having applied for payment of the first instalment of $10,000, the Commissioners replied that they "cannot see any reasonable ground of completing the Railroad, either from the mouth of Wilmington, or from the west bank of Cape Fear, with the present means and prospects of the Company; and, therefore, they do not feel justified, at the present time, in waiving or withdrawing the restrictions and conditions before placed upon their corporate subscription."

This decision produced considerable excitement in Wilmington, and greatly discouraged the country friends of the road.

CANDIDATES.—Thos. J. Wilson and Jas. E. Mathews are the American candidates, and J. A. Waugh and John Masten the democratic candidates for the Legislature in Forsyth.

David McNeill, Esq., has, on account of feeble health, declined the nomination for the State Senate for Cumberland and Harnett, made by the American party.

Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, has been nominated as the American candidate for Senator in Richmond and Robeson.

MR. GILMER'S LATEST APPOINTMENTS.—The Washington Herald publishes the following appointments of Mr. Gilmer:—

Washington, Beaufort county,		June 23d
Greenville, Pitt	"	" 24th
Newbern, Craven	"	" 26th
Beaufort, Carteret	"	" 28th
Jacksonville, Onslow	"	July 1st
Trenton, Jones	"	" 2d
Kinston, Lenoir	"	" 3d
Snow Hill, Greene	"	" 4th

THE BLACK REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—This body, which met in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, nominated Col. John C. Fremont of New York, for President, and Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey, for Vice President.

This is certainly the most contemptible nomination for President that ever was dreamed of. Fremont is celebrated for his physical endurance in long marches on foot and on horseback, but has no pretension to any one quality or qualification requisite in a statesman. His nomination indicates, we suppose, only this, that no prominent man of the party was willing to undergo the certain defeat which awaits any candidate of that party. They all desire, doubtless, to hold themselves in reserve till the party shall have attained, (if ever,) strength enough to admit of some hope of success. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that before the ballot, the names of Banks, Seward, McLean and Chase were all withdrawn. After this, Fremont was nominated on the first ballot.

Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, but we suppose has scarcely been in the State for twenty years. He is the son-in-law and especial pet of Col. Benton. Perhaps about 40 years of age. He was dismissed from the Army, for insubordination, (rather bad for one who aspires to command, that he has not yet learned to obey.) He is said to be the richest man in the world, by means of some California mines which he owns.

He has identified himself with the freesoilers, as the following letter will show:—

NEW YORK, April 29, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have to thank you for the honor of an invitation to a meeting this evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and regret that other engagements have interfered to prevent my being present. I heartily concur in all movements which have for their object "to repair the mischiefs arising from the violation of good faith in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I am opposed to Slavery in the abstract, and upon principles sustained and made habitual by long settled convictions. While I feel inflexible in the belief that it ought not to be interfered with where it now exists under the shield of State sovereignty, I am as inflexibly opposed to its extension on this continent beyond its present limits.

With the assurance of regard for yourselves,
I am very respectfully yours,
J. C. FREMONT.

To E. D. MORGAN and others, Committee.

The vote was, for Fremont 359, McLean 196, Sumner 2, Seward 1. The nomination was afterwards made unanimous.

For Vice President, the first vote was, for Dayton and Lincoln, of Illinois, each 110; Wilmot 48; Sumner 35; Banks 29; Collamer 15; King 9; Pomeroy 8; Wilson 7; Ford, 7; C. M. Clay 4; Cary 3; Giddings 2; Johnson 2; and Pennington 1.

The names of Sumner, Wilson, Wilmot and Banks were withdrawn, and the next vote gave Dayton all but 31 votes.

19 States, and Kansas, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia, were represented. (Among the States were Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and Kentucky, slave States, whose representatives were doubtless bogus delegates.)

The Convention declined the overtures of the North American Convention which had nominated Banks and Johnson.

The anti-Fillmore Americans, who nominated Banks for President and Johnston for Vice President, have had another meeting since the Black Republican Convention, and dropped Banks, nominating Fremont in his stead. Their ticket is therefore Fremont and Johnston, whilst the abolition ticket is Fremont and Dayton. Doubtless they will, however, fall fully into the ranks, for in one of the speeches in the abolition Convention we find it stated, that they (the anti-Fillmore or Northern Americans) "formed the bone and sinew of the Republican party."

BUCHANAN'S PART IN THE "BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION" CHARGE AGAINST MR. CLAY.—An intelligent friend in the country writes us as follows:—

"The last Observer has caused me to read over again Colton's account of the old charge of "Bargain and Corruption," and it has stirred me up at a great rate. I think that Mr. Buchanan's part in that most villainous conspiracy was baser than that of any other. I agree fully with Mr. Colton, that "the most fearful lesson inculcated, in the result of this plot, is that crime, in a republic, may triumph over virtue, and be rewarded." But I do hope that the Henry Clay Whigs will unite to a man, and stretch every nerve to prevent this conspirator from reaping the reward to which he aspires, and give him that which he deserves."

The North Carolinian is informed that we do not read the N. Y. Herald, but understand and believe that it claims to be a democratic paper; that it was an earnest advocate of Pierce's election, and recently of Buchanan's nomination. The Evening Post certainly *was* of the Carolinian's party, though having abolition tendencies. What it is now we know not, for we never see it.

There are two Roman Catholic papers published in New York. Which of them uttered the threat against the democracy about the Herbert affair, we know not; or which is the organ of Bishop Hughes, we know not—for we never see either. The extract we made was found in a Northern paper, and has never been contradicted, so far as we know.

ELIGIBILITY.—Our neighbor of the Carolinian thinks that if Mr. Breckenridge was born about 1821 he is about 35 now. Doubtless. We know nothing of his age. We merely called attention to the statement of a leading Democratic paper that he was "34 or 35 years of age." If he is 35, it is all right; if 34, and not 35 before the Electors cast their votes, he certainly is not "eligible"—which means "*legally qualified to be chosen.*"

WEST POINT.—There are 48 "graduates" of the Military Academy this year. Among them two from North Carolina—Messrs. Charles C. Lee and William Gaston. Mr. Lee's standing was No. 4; Mr. Gaston's 27.

We find the following article in the Philadelphia North American. The mention of a member's name would seem to give it credibility. And it is somewhat confirmed by the remark of one of our Congressmen, in the extract from his letter published in the Observer of the 12th inst., that "The country is in a very critical condition. An imprudent act here would open hostilities and civil war. The latter is quite as apt to break out at Washington as in Kansas."

APPREHENDED TROUBLE AT WASHINGTON.

A member of the National House of Representatives writes from a Washington to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer a long letter, that he and his fellow representatives of the North apprehend serious danger when the discussion comes upon the resolution to expel Brooks. He says:

Our friend ——— said some ten days since to several of us who were discussing this question, what I consider so rational in itself, that I desire to have it published as a justification of what we may feel it incumbent upon us to do. I may safely say this much to Northern editors, who know of what stuff the North is made, and who do not believe that we are all *cowards* because we live north of Mason & Dixon's line. Our fathers proved themselves men in the days of the Revolution; and the South may yet learn to their sorrow, that there is a "chivalry at the North, even if its emblem be not a bludgeon or a bowie knife; and its fruits ruffianly assaults upon the weak and unarmed.

You imagine all to be quiet here; but we *know* that we are sleeping on a volcano, which is certain to be in a state of active eruption on the day we discuss the report and resolution expelling Brooks. Of course this is now matter of conversation; and brave men are preparing for the struggle. A few days since Mr. Brenton of Indiana, a lame gentleman, who is dependent upon *crutches* for his locomotion, read to a Southern member, a friend, what he intended to say in the debate on the resolution of expulsion. The Southern member listened courteously; and when Mr. Brenton had finished, he said—"You must not under any circumstances make that speech. You will not be *permitted* to make it; and it is my duty to tell you that WE *have gravely determined not to* ALLOW *any of you to pursue such a course.* WE WILL NOT PERMIT IT." Mr. Brenton reported what was said to our friends in this vicinity and the consequence was that from that moment every man who can make himself understood determined to speak fully, freely and in plain language just what he thinks of the Brooks outrage, be the consequences what they may.

This matter was under discussion, when, being appealed to, —— said that a general affray in the House, if it should come, must be looked upon and met precisely as if it were on a battle field, and our opponents an invading foe; and that duty to God and man alike requires it.

DOSING THEM WITH THEIR OWN PHYSIC.—One of the most potent of the arguments resorted to by Southern Locofocos to injure Mr. Fillmore at the South, is the letter written by him in 1838, to an abolition committee of Buffalo, in which he expresses opinions adverse to slavery. It was in vain that the Whigs, in the campaign of 1848, referred to Mr. Fillmore's subsequent career in Congress to prove that he was no abolitionist. The letter of 1838 was still used. Well, Mr. Fillmore became President, and his course fully justified the hopes and expectations of all conservative national men, commanding the respect and confidence of even his Southern opponents. But he is now again a candidate for President, and forthwith the letter of 1838 is again called into use. There is not a man of the least intelligence, in the South or any where else, but knows that his *actions* show beyond controversy that Mr. Fillmore has abandoned every opinion expressed in that letter hostile to Southern rights and institutions. Yet Locofocoism is so unfair, that it is not content with such knowledge, but still labors to persuade the ignorant that the letter of 1838 is a fair view of his sentiments in 1856.

But the friends of Mr. Fillmore have now an opportunity to retaliate. And they are making the most of the opportunity. In 1819, during the excitement of the Missouri question, Mr. Buchanan was one of a committee of three persons in a public meeting at Lancaster, his place of residence, who reported a resolution "most earnestly requesting" their representatives in Congress "to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be erected by Congress." And another, thanking those members of Congress who had opposed the introduction of slavery into Missouri.

A friend of Mr. Buchanan in Congress, Mr. J. Glancy Jones, a few weeks ago, made an equivocal denial of Mr. Buchanan's agency in getting up these abolition resolutions. But the fact is undeniable. A Notary Public has copied them from Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser of 1819, and what is more, the three committee men, including Mr. Buchanan, actually signed their names to the resolutions, as appears from the paper mentioned.

Now, as we always thought it most unfair to rake up Mr. Fillmore's old letter and publish it against him under the circumstances, so we should deem it unfair to treat Mr. Buchanan in that way, if it were not for the sake of giving his party a taste of their own physic. But for that, we should say that both parties might well plead the statute of limitations, if not non-age.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter to the Editors of the Observer, from Alamance county, says:—

"Our farmers are in the midst of wheat harvest, which is considered an average one, notwithstanding the backwardness and unfavorable appearance of the crop in the early part of the Spring. There is a decided improvement in the cultivation of wheat in this portion of the country. Our farmers are using guano and other fertilizers extensively; those who applied it to their lands last Fall are realizing handsome crops, while those who pursued the old plan of late sowing on corn land and without manure, will hardly get seed.

We have had copious showers of rain during the past few weeks, and vegetation of every kind looks unusually promising. All the necessaries of life are to be had in abundance, and at prices far below what they have been during the past year."

WHIG MEETINGS.—The latest papers from the North contain numerous notices of Whig meetings, held and to be held, among them one in Washington City.

CONGRESS.

On Thursday, Mr. Clayton made a personal explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord Clarendon in his remarks made in the British House of Lords respecting Central American affairs.

Messrs. Cass and Pearce followed with similar views.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, gave notice that he would next Monday endeavor to take up the report of the select committee on the assault on Senator Sumner.

THE BLACK MOUNTAINS.—Professor Mitchell, of the University of N. C., has published a letter in the Asheville Spectator, "in which he shows very conclusively, but which he proposes to render still more certain, in a subsequent communication, that the peak of the Black Mountain, which Mr. Clingman claims the credit to have originally discovered, *lost Fall*, as the highest of the series, is identical with that discovered by himself, and published at the time as the highest, in 1835."

Military.—We learn that at a meeting of the La Fayette Light Infantry, held in this place a short time since, the 20th of May was fixed upon as the Company's Anniversary, and that on each return of that day, some one will be chosen to read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at which time the prize won by Target firing will be awarded. Also three other regular muster days were selected, viz: 22d February, Washington's birth-day; 4th of July, our National Anniversary; and the 6th of September, Gen. La Fayette's birth day.

We also hear that the ladies of Fayetteville are taking up a subscription to purchase a flag for the Company. The motto to be inscribed on the flag reads thus: "No action without cause, no cessation without honor."

It is expected that the uniform for the Company will be here by the 4th of next month, when our citizens may have an opportunity of judging its appearance. Through the agency of Gov. Bragg a requisition was made on the U. S. Arsenal of this place, for muskets, and the Company is now furnished with arms.

Military Green, in rear of the Female High School, has been secured as the Parade ground.
North Carolinian.

Murder in Bladen County.—We learn that on Saturday last, Thomas McLennon deliberately shot his step-daughter, a girl about 13 or 14 years old, killing her instantly. McLennon was tried about six years ago for the murder of Joshua Bryan, and acquitted. Bryan was the reputed father of the murdered girl.

McLennon has been arrested and confined in Jail.—*North Carolinian.*

We were shown, one day this week, a couple of ingots of gold, taken from the McCulloch Mines, weighing some 450 dwts., of beautiful metal. This shows that there is still plenty of gold in the Guilford Mines, if we only had it out.
Greensborough Patriot.

Gen. Whitfield.—The arrival of Gen. Whitfield in Washington on yesterday put to rest the painful rumor that a collision had taken place between the troops under Col. Sumner and a company of Missourians commanded by Gen. Whitfield. It was confidently asserted yesterday that a despatch to this effect had been received, and the rumor was being used, like hundreds of others equally unfounded, to keep up the sectional agitation. We need hardly add that there has been no collision between Col. Sumner and Gen. Whitfield, nor any danger of such an unfortunate occurrence. It is true that Gen. Whitfield went, in a private capacity, with a company, for the purpose of rescuing Capt. Pate; but, before reaching the place where he was detained, Col. Sumner effected his rescue. Gen. Whitfield represents there is now quiet in Kansas, and that there is no further danger of collisions.
Washington Union.

ST. LOUIS, June 20th.

Later form Kansas.—The latest intelligence from Kansas indicate that affairs are assuming a milder aspect in that territory. Violence has almost ceased, and parties of armed men are either disbanded or skulking to remote parts.

Direful Carnage.—After the firing had gone on for about three hours there was a lull, which I took advantage of in order to have an understanding with the captain of the opposite party. When the fight commenced our forces were nearly equal; but I saw that reinforcements for the Abolitionists were near, and that the fight would be desperate, and if they persisted not one would de left to tell the tale of carnage that must follow.

The above is from the correspondence of Capt. *Henry Clay Pate* to the St Louis Republican, in which that heroic soldier gives a circumstantial account of his sanguinary battle with the Free-State company. In view of the fact that they fought for three hours and *one* man was actually wounded in the bloody battle, it is certainly terrible to contemplate what "might have been" had not Capt. Pate surrendered!
Cincinnati Columbian.

The Sound Dues Question Bequeathed to the Next Administration.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times sends the following despatch:

"Secretary Marcy has formally signified to the Danish Minister the purpose of the President not to make a forcible resistance to the collection of the Sound dues, at Elsinore, for one year from the 14th inst, thus virtually bequeathing this question to the next Administration. Meantime the dues will be paid under protest—never to be recovered, of course, by our merchants."

Meeting of Southerners—Measures to be taken for their Protection.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

There was a meeting of the Southerners last evening to take into consideration the formation of a Southern Commercial Association. The members are to pledge themselves to give a preference in the bestowal of their business and patronage to those at the North who respect the rights guaranteed to the South by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to withhold from the Abolitionists as the enemies of the best interests of the common country, as far as practicable, the influence which a lucrative commerce always bestows. An agency is to be opened at New York in season for the fall trade to discriminate between our friends and foes. A proslavery journal is to be established which will be free to the members of the Association. Circulars are shortly to be sent South inviting co-operation, and means are to be taken to bring the subject before the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah in December.

TRENTON, June 20.

Mr. Dayton Accepts.—Mr. Dayton was to-day officially informed of his nomination by the Black Republican Convention as their candidate for the Vice Presidency by the Committee. He made an address endorsing the platform and accepting the nomination.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington, N. C., has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

MARRIED,

At Foust's Mills, Randolph Co., on the 1st inst., by H. M. Foust, Esq., NELSON SCOTT to Miss BETHENY, daughter of Elijah Needham. Also, on the 6th inst., by H. M. Foust, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN SCOTT to Miss REBECCA BROWN, daughter of Mrs. Brown. Also, on the 12th inst., by H. M. Foust, Esq. Mr. HUGH MOFFITT to Miss SUSANNAH P., daughter of Rev. Jacob H. Craven. All of Randolph.

In Raleigh, on the 13th inst., by Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. DAVID L. LATHAM to Miss SALLIE A. BARNETT, both of Oxford, N. C.

At Chapel Hill, on the 10th inst, by the Rev. H. T. Lee, T. R. EMERY, of Newbern, to Miss JULIA R., only daughter of Dr. Geo. Moore, of the former place.

At Walnut Hills, Va., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McFarland, WALTER W. LENOIR, Esq., of Lenoir, N. C., to CORNELIA, daughter of the late John B. Christian, of Augusta county, Virginia.

In Duplin county, on the 16th inst. by V. B. Carroll, Esq., Mr. FLEET C. MATHIS to Miss MARY A., daughter of M. P. Mathis, Esq.

DIED,

In Moore county, on the morning of the 21st inst., MARY CATHARINE, only child of Uriah and Sarah Schermerhorn, aged 14 months.

Little Mary was a most interesting child, and her early departure for the better world, has caused the tears of grief to flow from those to whom she was so tenderly endeared, and left a void in the hearts of her parents by whom she was so dearly beloved. They must be comforted by the assurance, that

She is gone, the little prattler,
To a world unused to night,
And where happy angels ever
Dwell in pure celestial light. [Com.

☞ An obituary notice from Lumberton, signed "N." has no responsible name attached, and is besides about double the length allowed gratuitously to such notices.

The Old Line Whigs of Robeson will hold a Mass Meeting at Floral College, on Saturday the 12th of July. The old line Whigs in the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to attend. Several distinguished gentlemen have been invited to deliver addresses on the occasion.

June 21.

NOTICE.

GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington, will address the Citizens of the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett on WEDNESDAY evening next at 7½ o'clock, P. M., at the MARKET HOUSE in the Town of Fayetteville, upon the principles of the AMERICAN PARTY. Citizens generally, without distinction of party, are invited to attend.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 23.

BACON—	12	a 12½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a	Cuba	40	a 43
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans	48	a 50
Adamantine	30	a 35	NAILS	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a	1 10
COFFEE—Rio	13	a 14	Tanners'	75 a	1 00
Laguira	14	a 15	SALT—		
St. Domingo	00	a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 50 a	1 60
COTTON—			Alum, bu.	0 00 a	0 00
Fair to Good	10½	a 11	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.	9½	a 10	Flaxseed	1 25 a	
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover,prlb.	12½ a	15
Gunny	18	a 20	SHOT—		
Dundee	18	a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a	0 00
Burlaps	00	a 00	Buck	2 25 a	0 00
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10	17	a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a	00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "	50 a	60
Bro. Sheetings	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey	35 a	40
Osnaburgs	9½	a 10	Northern "	37 a	40
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a	65
FLOUR—			Jamaica "	2 00 a	2 50
Family	6 50	a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a	6 00
Superfine	6 00	a 0 00	American Gin	75 a	80
Fine	5 50	a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a	2 00
Scratched	5 00	a 0 00	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf	13	a
Corn	75	a 00	Crushed	12	a 12½
Wheat	1 10	a 1 20	St. Croix	11	a 12
Oats	40	a 00	Porto Rico	10½	a 11
Peas	75	a 80	New Orleans	10	a 11
Rye	75	a 0 00	TALLOW—	12	a 12
HIDES—Dry	10	a 00	TOBACCO—		
Green	4	a 5	Leaf	00	a 00
IRON—			Manufactured	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar		a 6	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, wide		a 7	WINDOW GLASS—		
English	0	a 5	8 x 10	$2½	a $2½
LARD—	0	a 12	10 x 12	$2¾	a 00
LEAD—	8½	a 00	WOOL—	16	a 17

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon, receipts since Thursday have been fair. Cotton in demand for manufacturing purposes—last sales at highest figures. Flour dull. Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 80, Virgin 2 15, Scrape 80; Spirits 29 to 31.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New virgin Turpentine 2 75, old 1 84, yellow dip 2 30, hard 1 30. Spirits 33½. No. 1 Rosin 2 25 to 3 50. No sale of Common.

At New York, Southern Flour 6 10 to $8. Southern Corn 45 to 59. Middling upland Cotton dull at 11½. Spirits Turpentine 37. Rosin dull at 1 60.

Total receipts of Cotton, 3,414,368 bales, against 2,588,722 last year. Increase 825,646.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Banks's Line. June 20, Str J R Grist, with goods for R Mitchell, Cook & Johnson, W McIntyre, D W Livingston.

Lutterloh's Line. June 21, Str Magnolia with passengers and goods for W H Lutterloh, B Rose, P [illegible]nson & Overbaugh, P P Johnson, Troy [illegible] A Troy, F Fries, A McLean.

[illegible]s Line. June 21 and 22, Strs Rowan & Davis with passengers, and goods for sundry persons.

☞ A Public Examination of the students of Haymount School will take place on Thursday and Thursday night, and Friday, the 26th and 27th inst. Exercises to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Speeches and compositions may be expected.

The public are invited to attend.

THAD. L. TROY.

June 21. 15-2t

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be resumed in this Institution the FIRST MONDAY in JULY. Terms as heretofore.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing to the public that CLEMENT DOWD, a member of the recent graduating class at the University, will hereafter be associated with him in the School. Mr. Dowd is an experienced teacher, having been successfully engaged in that business before joining College. We therefore hope by our combined efforts to merit a continuance of the same liberal patronage which the School has hitherto received.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, June 21, 1856. 15*-4t

Town papers 3t.

Montgomery Male Academy.

R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER

THE SIXTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JULY, 1856. Conditions as heretofore.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, June 14, 1856. 14*6t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., RECTOR.

THE next Term of this School will commence July 8th. No deduction made for late attendance. For a Circular, apply to the Rector.

June 19, 1856. 15-3t

CAPE FEAR HOTEL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS are now completed, and we are prepared, in every way, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. FISHING, BATHING, &c.

TERMS $30 to $35 per month, according to rooms; $10 per week; $2 per day. Children and servants half-price. Deduction made for families.

A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.

June 21. 15-1m

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL.

R. H. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 17th of JULY.

Terms, $75 per session of 20 weeks, payable in advance. The number of pupils limited.

Circulars containing other particulars may be had by application to the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville county, N. C.

June 16, 1856. 15*4t

MOUNT VERNON SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, located in Chatham county, 18 miles south west of Pittsborough, at the celebrated Mineral Spring, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham, will open its Third session on the second Monday in July next. There are two departments, Male and Female, (though separate from each other in their locality,) each of which is furnished with a Corps of competent Teachers, affording pupils facilities to prepare to enter any College, or at their option, to finish their contemplated course of education in the Institution.

Male Department.
R. P. JONES, Principal.
———, Assistant.

Female Department.
Miss V. C. ROYSTER, Principal.
Miss E. Poe, Assistant.
Mrs. A. R. Jones, Music Teacher.

Terms per Session.

Spelling	$6 00
Common English Branches	8 00
Higher "	12 00
Latin and Greek	15 00
Music, (with use of Inst.)	20 00
French, and Drawing, each	5 00
Board, with washing, fuel and lights, per month, not exceeding, perhaps under	8 00

T. S. YARBOROUGH, Cor. Sec.

N. B. Pupils can enter at any time, but it is important that they be present at the opening of the Session.

June 20, 1856. 15*6

Steamboats for sale.

ONE of the brothers of the "Brothers' Steam Boat Company," has determined to devote his entire attention to his profession. We will therefore sell TWO of our Three Steam Boats, consisting of the "BROTHERS," "JAMES R. GRIST," and "SCOTTISH CHIEF," with complement of Flats, upon accommodating terms. Our CHARTER PRIVILEGES extend to navigating the CAPE FEAR and DEEP RIVERS, without any individual liability clause. If desired a sale of one or more of these Boats can be made in such way as to pass the benefits of our Charter to both Rivers. The Brothers is admirably adapted to running above the Locks—and all the Boats are in excellent order, and are well suited to the business on the River.

For terms, address JAMES BANKS,
Pres't Brothers Steam Boat Co.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
JOHN BANKS, Wilmington, N. C.

June 21, 1856 15-3w

Argus and N. Carolinian, Wilmington Journal, and Herald copy 3 weeks.

BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville, JUNE 20, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on the 2d Monday in July next, being the 14th, at 11 o'clock. 15]

J. W. SANDFORD, Cashier.

At a Called Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville, held in the Office of the Town, this evening, at 8 o'clock, P. M., June 18th, 1856. Present: A. A. McKethan, Esq., Mayor *pro tem.*; Wm. McLaurin, W. T. Horne, A. McMcLean. The following were appointed Committees of Vigilance for the year 1856:

Ward No. 1 C. D. Nixon, W. J. Russell, Jas. Sundy.
" 2 A. McLean, P. Taylor, C. E. Leete.
" 3 E. Rose, E. J. Lilly, S. Boon.
" 4 W. T. Horne, C. A. McMillan, J. McGilvary.
" 5 A. A. McKethan, T. Waddill, P. Shemwell.
" 6 W. McLaurin, D. A. Ray, W. T. Frizell.
" 7 W. Warden, W. Draughon, E. W. Barge.

The Board then adjourned.

From the Minutes. W. G. MATTHEWS, Cl'k.

June 21. 15-3t

Handsome Residence at Auction.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by T. J. Anderson, will be sold on the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, the desirable residence on Haymount at present occupied by said Anderson. Terms at sale.

JNO. M. ROSE.

May 31. 2t

The above sale was postponed to and will take place on the 30th inst.

The title is undisputed, and the various postponements have been made to see if private arrangements could not be made to prevent the sale.

JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.

June 21. 15-t30

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

George M. Sides, Adm'r of Leonard Sides, dec'd, vs. Thomas Biles and wife, and others
Petition to settle Estate.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nelson Sides, Henry C. Sides, Harris Crowell and wife Mary, and Caroline Hearne, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.

Richard Harris, Adm'r of William Crowell, dec'd, vs. The next of Kin and Heirs at Law of William Crowell, dec'd.
Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harris Crowell, Green Crowell, Thomas Crowell's heirs whose names are not known, and John Crowell, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Albemarle, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

15*6] RICHARD HARRIS, Clerk.

1856.
SPRING SUPPLY.

J. N. SMITH,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

IS now receiving his Spring and Summer supply of fresh MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, PERFUMERY, FANCY and TOILET articles, to which he invites the attention of Physicians and others. Orders from my Country friends promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed both in regard to QUALITY and PRICE.

Burning Fluid, Camphine, Potash, Soaps, Congress Water, Sperm and Adamantine Candles, Spices, Black and Green Teas, Glues, Gelatine, Lamp, Neatsfoot, Train and Salad Oils, White Lead and Paints of every description, Varnishes, Brushes, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, London Porter, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Braces, Supporters, &c.,

Constantly on hand, together with all other articles in my line for sale at the lowest prices.

JAS. N. SMITH,
North West Corner Market Square.

April 19. 97-tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

At the old Stand, North side of Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE.

HAS just returned from the North with the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in this market, which he will sell at very low prices. Among his assortment may be found Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds, some very fine; Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Seals and Keys; Fob Buckles; Spectacles of all kinds; Breast Pins and Ear Rings in sets, something fine; all kinds of Finger Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pencils with Pen; Gold Lockets; Studs; Collar and Sleeve Buttons; Gold Pen and Pencils with India Rubber Cases, a new article; fine Pearl Card Cases; Pocket Compass, with Sun Dial connected; Coral Beads; Port Monnais; Jet Necklaces; fine Jet Pins; Accordeons, Music Boxes, &c.

SILVER WARE: Silver Forks; Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Sugar and Preserve Spoons; Mustard and Salt Spoons; Silver Cups, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives.

PLATED GOODS: Forks; Table and Tea Spoons; Butter Dishes; Castors; Card Baskets; Ladies' Work Boxes; a good assortment of Military Goods; a fine lot of Clocks, and very many other articles which his friends and the public are invited to examine.

Strict attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

June 9. 11-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of John H. & J. Martine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, who will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN H. MARTINE,
JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1856. 11-1m

The Subscriber will continue the Business at the old stand in his own name.

JAMES MARTINE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to come forward and make payment, as their copartnership ceased on the 1st of March, 1856. W. F. & E. F. MOORE.

June 6, 1856 11-tf

Look to Your Interest in Time.

THE Proprietor, after having the misfortune of getting burnt out, has re-built his Steam Saw Mill and is now prepared to furnish

LUMBER

at short notice, either in town or at the Mill, 8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road. I hope to receive patronage inasmuch as I am in the midst of the best heart Timber and can furnish any length from 10 to 42 feet long, which I hope will suit Steam boat men wishing to get long timber at short notice. I also intend keeping Lumber at TROY & MARSHS' Store, who will still act as my Agents, and forward bills for Lumber to me at my Mill. My terms for lumber shall be as favorable as any for the same kind of lumber. Those wishing to address me can do so at Manchester P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C. DAVID KIVETT.

June 9, 1856. 11-6m

GREEN & WEAR.

Watch Makers, Jewellers,

AND

Metallographers.

HAVING associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above branches of business, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have leased the Store on the North-West corner of the Fayetteville Hotel Building, on Hay street, where they are prepared to execute orders in the above branches in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

R. D. GREEN. J. WEAR.

ACCARD.

MR. R. D. GREEN, Watch Maker, respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his very numerous patrons while having charge of the Watch Department in the firm of Messrs. Bensley & Houston, and hopes the work done by him in the past may be a sufficient recommendation for the future.

N. B. All Watches to be repaired will be taken apart in the presence of the owner, and a written estimate given of necessary repairs, which will be warranted for Two Years.

April 9 84-tf

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

THE subscriber has in Store a good assortment of Goods in the GROCERY and HARDWARE LINE, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail, or bartered for country produce, on terms the most reasonable. A small lot of SADDLERY for sale cheap.

Give us a call. G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

N. B. Any of my friends in the country having business to transact in this place, such as renewals, &c., can have it done on the usual terms, by sending same to my care. G. W. I. G.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1855. 39tf

New Goods! New Goods!!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving an unusually large assortment of the latest styles of Spring and Summer

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Ladies' and Misses Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, Children and Servant's Shoes, of various kinds, qualities and prices.

ALSO,

Carpet Bags, Travelling and Packing Trunks.

Which he offers for sale at low prices for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers. Those wishing goods in his line will please call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

March 26. 90-tf

LOST.

LAST Night, between the Market House and the Dobbin House, a small PORTE MONNIA, containing about $25 or $30, consisting of two Five Dollar Gold pieces, three Two-and-a-Half Gold pieces and four One Dollar Gold; also some small change and a bill or two. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of the above described Purse and Money.

WM. McLEOD.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1856. 10-tf

SPRING SUPPLY.

Dr. JAS. F. FOULKES,

Corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of his friends and customers to his complete stock of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
Oils, Paints and Dye-Stuffs,

Which he is now receiving, and will offer at prices as low as they can be bought at in this market. His object is to sell Medicine that can be depended upon, as he buys none but the genuine article.

Constantly on hand

Burning Fluid, Camphene, Spirits Turpentine; Alcohol, Brandies and Wines, (for Medical purposes); Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, East India Castor Oil.

March 15, 1856. 87-tf

Copying Ink, and Copying Books just received

June 4 E. J. HALE & SON.

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS.

MISS Murray's Travels in the U. States and Canada; The Table Talk of Samuel Rogers; Sheridan Knowles' Dramatic Works; Memoir of S. S. Prentiss; Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Hentz; The American Debater; Hart's Class Book of Poetry; Union Bible Dictionary; Wild Western Scenes; Dana's Muck Manual; Methodist Hymns and Discipline; Le Brun's Telescope; Blank Books, School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 28. 8-

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., 13tf

Dec. 12, 1855

GOLDSBOROUGH FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 7th of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 31st of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORDAI CROSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and I pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

Cape Fear Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and EIGHTY-FIVE Acres of Land on Cape Fear River below Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland county, running with the river to the lands of Mrs. Byrd.

A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats and the usual crops of the river lands. The part uncleared has on it some good swamp, which may be easily prepared for use.

It will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Persons wishing to buy can call on the owner at this place.

J. G. SHEPHERD.

April 8 94-tf

BEDSTEADS! BEDSTEADS!!

JUST received from the Manufacturer, Ira Hersey, a supply of

BEDSTEADS

of various patterns, and made of good seasoned timber. These Bedsteads are manufactured in this place, and can be sold to dealers as low as they can be got from the North. Call and examine.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

April 9 94-y

National Agricultural Warehouse,

PLOUGH MANUFACTORY,
MACHINERY DEPOT AND SEED STORE,
251 PEARL ST. near Fulton, **New York.**
JOHN JONES, Proprietor.

THE Subscriber being a practical Mechanic, and having many years' experience in the manufacture of all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY, would respectfully call the attention of Merchants and Planters to his large and increasing assortment of the above Goods, which he offers for Sale at lower prices than any other House in the trade.

ALSO, BONE DUST, SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, PLASTER, AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

March 20 91-3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 120 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots,—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY of

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONG which are,

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers;
French, Scotch and Domestic Lawns;
Calicoes, French, English and Domestic;
French, Scotch and Domestic Ginghams;
Emb'd and Plain Crape Shawls and Scarfs;
¾ to 10-4 Bleached Shirting and Sheeting;
French and Irish Linen Drilling;
Bl'k and Col'd Silks;
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbon;
Bolting Cloths, No. 3 to 10;
Joseph Repka's Cottonades;
Col'd Grenadines and Barèges;
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, assorted;
Blay Linens, ⅝ to 4-4, very cheap;

With many other articles, all of which having been purchased by the package at the lowest rates, will be offered at the lowest prices, by wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to Punctual Customers.

March 27, 1856. 91-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine. White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still. McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 28, 1853. 79-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10, 1855. 91-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

May 8, 1856. 2-tf

J. A. SPEARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ATTENDS the Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Wake and Johnston.

Feb'y 13, 1855. 78-1yr

Address, Toomer, Harnett Co., N. C.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
BOOKBINDER,

Anderson Street, opposite North of E. J. Hale & Son's Bookstore.

MUSIC, Magazines, and all descriptions of Books are bound in all styles in the best and most substantial manner, on terms, the same as at any place in the South. Persons wishing to know the prices of binding, will be supplied with a list personally or by letter.

Sept. 25, 1855 39-tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of DENTAL SURGERY.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
" " " 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BENBOW may be found at his Room near the Market, where all who are in need of the services of a Dentist are respectfully invited to call. All operations performed upon the latest and most approved plans. To those in need of ***Artificial Teeth,*** he would simply say that he is behind in no improvement. He inserts from one to an entire set upon fine Gold or Platina plate, which he guarantees to be equally as serviceable as the natural organs.

He spends nine months of each year in this place, (from 1st of October to the 1st of July.)

Sept. 29. 40-tf

R. M. ORRELL.
AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 10, 1856. 68-tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchan

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1855. 62-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

Bank Checks for sale at this Office.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

J. CREECH,
GROCER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

39 NORTH WATER ST., WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns. He has on hand and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. Has in store and shall always keep on hand a large stock of LIQUORS, and some Wines, London Porter, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale; and shall receive weekly, FRUITS, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold at wholesale very low for Cash. Quick sales and small profits!

J. CREECH.

June 4, 1856. 11-

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

Florida Land Agency.

THE undersigned has established an AGENCY in the town of Alligator, Columbia County, Florida, for the PURCHASE, SALE or LOCATION of LAND WARRANTS, the PURCHASE and SALE of LANDS generally, improved or unimproved.

The fact now being established that a Rail Road is to be constructed immediately, connecting the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, running through the entire length of this County, east and west; and in view of the great fertility of our soil, the unusually fine growth of pine timber on the land, the healthfulness of the climate, and the reasonable terms on which lands can now be obtained, there is perhaps no section of the Union which offers equal inducements to the emigrant from the other States.

Having had some experience in farming on the different kinds of land, and acquired a general knowledge of them throughout the County; and having acquired unusual facilities for pointing out such as are for sale, either of public or private lands, he feels very confident of making it the interest of all persons wishing information, or who may have determined to settle in Florida to call on him. WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

References:

Hon. E. C. Cabell,
Hon. A. E. Maxwell, } Tallahassee, Fla.
Hon. David S. Walker, State Rep.,
Dr. S. C. Bruce,
H. C. McLean, Esq., } Carthage, N. C.
Dr. Mallett,
Rev. Geo. McNeill, } Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. W. M. Laxton & Co., Charleston, S. C.

June 27, 1855. 13-Y

This day personally appeared before me, David McNeill, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cumberland, John Murphy, Sen'r, and R. F. Murphy, and made oath in due form that a note made by said Murphy and R. F. Murphy for six hundred dollars, payable to Wm. J. Buckhannan bearing date 10th January, 1851, payable twelve months after date has been fully paid and satisfied, and that Farq't C. Armstrong as agent of said Buckhannan holds said note and refuses to give it up.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of May, 1856. D. McNEILL, J. P.

We hereby forwarn all persons from trading for said Note above described, as we are determined not to pay it. JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
R. F. MURPHY.

May 17, 1856. 10-4t

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the rear of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS.

Feb'y 4, 1856. 75-y

Pleasant Hill Male Academy,

SITUATED in a neighborhood of health and plenty in the South West corner of Alamance County, near P. C. Smith's Store, and surrounded by many things necessary to make it a comfortable and pleasant situation, will commence its Fall Session on MONDAY, the 21st of JULY, 1856, under the care of the former Principal, who hopes that the success of the past is a sufficient recommendation without anything further from me.

Young men wishing to prepare for College, or for teaching, or practical business, can here be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Strict attention to morality is enjoined.

Board can be had without any difficulty near the Academy for not more than $6 per month.

Terms of Tuition:

For the Primary Department, per session,	$5 00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	8 00
Higher Branches of Mathematics and Languages,	12 50

No deduction made for less than a week. It is desirable that payment be made half in advance.

J. W. SHIVE.

June 6. 11*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Riley Diggs, Executor of Marshall Diggs
vs.
William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Elizabeth, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, —— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, Sarah McAllister, —— —— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Sarah Ann McAllister, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, James C. Vaughn and wife Susanna, Thomas Diggs, Elisha Diggs, William Hailey, Leroy Strickland, Sanford Liles and wife Jincy Ann, Eli M. Liles, Alexander M. Boggan and wife Lydia Ann, Abner Flowers and wife Martha Jane, Elisha D. Liles, Josiah Hailey and wife Edney.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Evans and wife Mourning, Marshall Evans, John Evans, Albert Evans, Berry Evans, Travis Evans, Hiram Evans, Starling Evans, William Evans, John Blakeney and wife Sarah, Milton Pigg and wife Eliza, John Baker and wife Caroline, Samuel McManus and wife Martha, —— Philips and wife Eliphal, Lydia Jane Evans, Mourning Baker, —— —— and wife Nancy, John H. Cole and wife Keziah, Biddy Strickland, Henry Strickland, Leroy Strickland, William Hailey, James C. Vaughan and wife Susan, and Elisha Diggs, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

$25 REWARD,

FOR the apprehension and delivery of my negro man PAGE, a bright mulatto, about 28 years of age; or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. When he left he had on a brown Satinett Coat and Pants, makes a good appearance, and no doubt will pass himself as a free man; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, and had, at the time he left, a fellon on the middle finger of his left hand, has on his chin a goatee (or long beard.) I expect he will endeavor to make his way to Abingdon, Washington county, Va., where he was raised. D. M. McLAURIN,

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.

Feb'y 4, 1856 75-tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.

PASSENGERS going North can buy through tickets at the Fayetteville Hotel and at the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Office at Weldon—fare through, Seven Dollars. Passengers going North can have their baggage put aboard the cars and checked without any trouble. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1 o'clock, A. M. The cars going North leave Warsaw at 8½ A. M., which leaves the passengers seven hours and a half to rest.

Passengers going North will find this as quick as any route, and will have more time to rest. The Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road is finished as far as Clinton which adds a great deal of comfort to passengers. They will find as good stock, as comfortable coaches, and as sober and accommodating drivers as any in the State. N. FREDERICK, Contractor.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Agents Fayetteville.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Agent Weldon.

June 6. 11*6

Circular Steam Saw Mill for Sale.

THIS Mill is of Eighteen Horse Power, and an excellent piece of machinery. It has been run but little, and can be bought at a considerable deduction on cost. Apply at Fayetteville to

SMITH & ELLIOT.

June 4. 11*4w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

In the matter of Benjamin I. Dunlap, one of the Executors therein named, propounding for probate a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah Ingram, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas Ingram, Samuel B. Ingram, Martin P. Myers and wife Wincy, some of the heirs at law and next of kin of said Jeremiah Ingram are not citizens of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-residents to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, to see proceedings in the premises.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856. J. WHITE, Clerk

11-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

Joseph P. Smith vs. John W. Gould.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks successively, notifying said John W. Gould to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to the Plaintiff's complaint, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

J. White & Co. vs. George W. Wamble,
Original attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that G. W. Wamble resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiffs' use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.

John O. Ross vs. Doctor F. Carpenter.
Original Attachment, Levied on Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, notifying said Dr. F. Carpenter to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to said Attachment, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the property levied on condemned to be sold for the plaintiff's use.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American Independence. J. WHITE, Clerk.

[7*6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term, 1856.

Joseph E. Capel and Thomas C. Capel,
vs.
Lemuel Capel, Robinson Capel, Charles N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lem'l Capel, Robinson Capel, Chas. N. Capel, Kirby Henry and Harriet his wife, Solomon Harris and Margaret his wife, William Kirby and Mary Ann his wife, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to complainants' said bill; otherwise, judgment pro confesso will be taken against them and the cause heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court at office in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1856, and the 80th year of American Independence.

W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

9-6w

To the Teachers of the Common Schools of Robeson County.

THE Board of Examination of the County will meet at the Court House in Lumberton, THURSDAY, 17th JULY next, at 10 o'clock. The meeting will be held at the same place on the Thursday in September next. Applicants will attend promptly at the above stated meetings, or cannot be examined at any other time.

JOHN McCRAE.

June 7, 1856.

SOUTH LOWELL ACADEMY AND Medical School, ORANGE CO., N. C.

REV. J. P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Assistant.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Professor of Medical School.

THE Fall Session of the Male Academy will commence on the 10th day of JULY. The Instructors has been increased. The Medical School is so well known that extended notice is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to say, the locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals. Both Pupils and Teachers feel it their duty to cultivate morality and correct general views of religion, at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. Those who propose going over the same ground usually taught in Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be thorough and extensive. Every effort will be made to inculcate a love of study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS.

Tuition in the English Department $15 per Session. In the Classical $15 per Session.

A contingent fee of $1 is required of each pupil.

Good Board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $7 50 per month.

The Associate Principal is one of our Citizens, a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College, Va. The Principal and brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended from the Junior Class of R. M. College.

The Medical School will commence on the 1st day of July. The mode of instruction, examinations, and medical requirements for graduation will be explained, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to whom applications may be made. The branches of medicine, and will be required to attend dressing bandages for fractures, &c., and to manage the various surgical instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the principles of surgical instruments, and also the principles and adjustment of fractures and dislocations. The Medical School requires, drawings and charts in Physiology, Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine.

In winter an opportunity will be afforded to attend in Practical Anatomy. Instead of the usual course of our Medical School, we appointed a course of lectures by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose knowledge of Anatomy, as a physician, enables him to impart information of such facilities for medical instruction as we are prepared to offer. Proper regard to delicacy will be observed, and no exercises of gentlemen who are not of the profession.

TERMS

The usual rates fixed by the Medical Faculty of $100 per annum.

Rates of Board as low as elsewhere stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McFAYDEN,
Rev. R. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN R. BAGBY,
Mr. WM. HARRIS.
Col. D. C. PARSON, Sec'y.

N. B.—I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who intend to read Medicine.

Dr. Scott is a native of Orange Co., N. C., and has been for several years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College, S. C., where, of course, he had the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class.

Dr. Scott's class, on account of the facilities afforded by him for exercises in practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the usual course before attending lectures for graduation. The Anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy, is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL.

June 9, 1856.

WANTED.

AT my Bucket Factory, 2½ miles South of Fayetteville, on the Wilmington road, 2000 CEDAR LOGS, 8 feet long, and at least 8 inches in diameter, free from knots,—for which a liberal price will be paid. G. H. MASLEY.

March 27, 1856. 91-

BANK OF WILMINGTON, June 11th, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend, if made after this month, will be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend. By order of the Board.

S. JEWETT, Cash'r.

June 11. [7*6

New Spring Goods!

McARN & LILLY

ARE NOW Receiving at their Old Stand, **FLORAL COLLEGE,** the largest and

BEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this part of the country. Their Stock consists in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
Mantillas, Embroideries,
RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS,

will be found handsome and attractive. Gentlemen they have a very large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of Goods in piece, and a nice assortment of

CROCKERY, Cigars, Snuff, Tobacco, Preserves, &c.

All of which they intend to sell CHEAP for Cash or on time to prompt paying customers. All those in want of handsome Goods will do well to give them a call, as they are confident their Stock is as well selected as any which can be found in neighboring towns.

April 3.

P. S. All persons indebted to us previous to 1st January, are requested to call and settle.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

A PROCLAMATION.

By Alex'r McMillan and Malcom Shaw, Justices of the Peace for the County of Robeson.

WHEREAS, **HENRY,** a Runaway Slave, supposed to belong to some person in Orange county, North Carolina, unknown to us, has been for a long time past lurking in this County, and about Fayetteville. Which Orange and Alamance Counties, passing as a free man by the name of Henry Young, Jim Young, Henry, &c., committing divers inju